

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: HISS - Chambers

File Number: 65-14920

Section: Vol. 45

Serials 5529-5689



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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65-14920

Vol 45

Serials 5529-5689

of
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ny.

FIELD OFFICE
FILE NO:
VOL. NO:

NEW YORK
65-14920
45

INVENTORY WORKSHEET

RE: _____

DATE

6/77

(Mo / Yr)

SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
5,529	2/5/52	New York letter to Bureau	2	Yes	
5,530	2/5/52	Complaint Form	2	No	released in full
5,531	2/6/52	New York letter to Bureau	1	Yes	
5,532	2/6/52	New York Memo	2	No	
5,533	2/6/52	New York Memo	1	No	
5,534	2/6/52	New York teletype to Bureau and Baltimore	1	Yes	
5,535	2/6/52	New York teletype to Bureau and Baltimore	1	Yes	
5,536	2/6/52	New York teletype to Bureau, Baltimore and Boston	3	Yes	
5,537	2/7/52	Philadelphia teletype to New York	1	No	Released in full
5,538	2/6/52	Philadelphia letter to Bureau	3	Yes	
5,539	2/7/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau and New York	1	Yes	
5,540	2/8/52	New York teletype to Bureau	1	Yes	

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RE: _____

DATE 6/77

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SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
5,541	2/7/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau and New York	10	Yes	
5,542	2/8/52	New York teletype to Bureau and Miami	1	Yes	
5,543	2/5/52	New York Memo	30	No	Released in full
5,544	1/28/52	Attorney General letter to Bureau	1	Yes	
5,545	2/5/52	Bureau Memo to New York	1	Yes	
5,546	2/6/52	Baltimore Memo to New York	1	No	Released in full
5,547	2/7/52	Bureau Memo to New York	1	Yes	
5,548	2/7/52	Baltimore letter to Miami	1	No	Released in full
5,549	2/7/52	Philadelphia letter to Bureau	4	Yes	
5,550	2/8/52	Philadelphia teletype to New York	1	No	Released in full
5,551	2/8/52	New York Memo	1	No	Released in full
5,551 A	2/8/52	New York Memo	1	No	Released in full

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SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
5,551 B	2/8/52	New York Memo	1	Yes	
5,552	2/8/52	Washington Field Office teletype to New York	1	Yes	
5,553	2/8/52	Philadelphia teletype to New York	1	No	Released in full
5,554	2/8/52	Bureau teletype to New York	1	Yes	
5,555	2/9/51	Richmond teletype to Bureau, New York, Baltimore, Charlotte	5	Yes	
5,556	2/10/52	New York teletype to Bureau	1	Yes	
5,557	2/8/52	Philadelphia letter to Bureau	2	Yes	
5,557 A	2/9/52	Richmond letter to Bureau	1	Yes	
5,558	2/11/52	New York Memo to Baltimore	1	No	Released in full
5,559	2/11/52	Baltimore teletype Bureau, New York	2	Yes	
5,560	2/11/52	New York Memo	1	Yes	
5,561	2/11/52	New York teletype to Bureau	1	Yes	

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SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
5,562	2/11/52	New York teletype to Washington Field Office and Bureau	2	Yes	
5,563	2/11/52	Bureau teletype to New York	3	Yes	
5,564	2/11/52	New York Memo	1	No	Released in full
5,565	2/12/52	Richmond teletype to Bureau, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York	2	Yes	
5,566	2/12/52	Bureau teletype to New York	1	Yes	
5,567	2/12/52	Miami teletype to Bureau, Baltimore and New York	2	Yes	
5,568	2/12/52	New York Memo	1	No	Released in full
5,569	2/12/52	New York Memo	2	No	Released in full
5,570	2/1/52	Bulky Exhibit Sheet	1	Yes	
5,570	2/12/52	New York Memo	1	No	Released in full
5,571	2/1/52	Bulky Inventory Sheet	1	Yes	
5,572	2/1/52	Bulky Inventory Sheet	1	Yes	

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SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
5,573	2/1/52	Bulky Inventory Sheet	1	Yes	74-1333
5,574	2/1/52	Bulky Inventory Sheet	1	Yes	74-1333
5,575	2/12/52	New York teletype to Bureau	1	Yes	
5,576	2/12/52	New York teletype to Bureau and Baltimore	1	Yes	
5,577	2/12/52	New York teletype to Bureau and Baltimore	1	Yes	
5,578	2/12/52	New York teletype to Bureau	1	Yes	
5,579	2/13/52	New York Memo	1	No	Released in full
5,580	2/13/52	New York Memo	1	No	Released in full
5,581	2/13/52	Charlotte teletype to Bureau, Baltimore and New York	1	Yes	
5,582	2/13/52	Boston teletype to Bureau and New York	2	Yes	
5,583	2/13/52	Miami teletype to Bureau, Boston, and Baltimore	7	Yes	
5,584	2/13/52	Miami teletype to Bureau, New York, Baltimore and Savannah	1	Yes	

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SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
5,585	2/13/52	Richmond teletype to Bureau, Baltimore and New York	1	Yes	
5,586	2/13/52	Phoenix teletype to Bureau, New York and Baltimore	1	Yes	
5,587	2/13/52	Boston teletype to Bureau, New York and Baltimore	1	Yes	
5,588	2/13/52	New York teletype to Bureau, Boston	3	Yes	
5,589	2/13/52	New York Memo	2	No	Released in full
5,590	2/14/52	New York Memo	1	No	Released in full
5,590 A	2/7/52	San Francisco letter to Bureau	3	Yes	
5,591	2/12/52	Baltimore letter to Bureau	11	Yes	
5,591 A	2/12/52	Bureau letter to New York	1	Yes	
5,591 B	2/12/52	Bureau Memo to New York	1	Yes	
5,592	2/12/52	Baltimore letter to Bureau	2	Yes	
5,593	2/14/52	Bureau teletype to New York	1	Yes	

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SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
5,594	2/14/52	Boston teletype to Bureau, New York, Baltimore	2	Yes	
5,594 A	2/14/52	Bureau teletype to New York	2	Yes	
5,595	2/14/52	Bureau teletype to New York, Boston	1	Yes	
5,596	2/14/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau, New York	1	Yes	
5,596 A	2/14/52	New York teletype to Bureau, Baltimore, Savannah	1	Yes	
5,597	2/14/52	New York Memo	1	No	Released in full
5,598	2/13/52	Baltimore letter to Bureau	1	Yes	
5,599	2/15/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau & New York	7	Yes	
5,600	2/15/52	Savannah teletype to Bureau, New York and Baltimore	1	Yes	
5,601	2/15/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau, Washington Field Office and New York	1	Yes	
5,601 A	2/15/52	New York teletype to Bureau, Baltimore	2	Yes	
5,602	2/15/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau and New York	1	Yes	

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SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
5,603	2/15/52	Boston teletype to Bureau and New York	2	Yes	
5,604	2/15/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau and New York	1	Yes	
5,605	2/15/52	Bureau teletype to New York and Baltimore	2	Yes	
5,605 A	2/15/52	New York teletype to Bureau, Baltimore, Pittsburgh	11	Yes	
5,606	2/15/52	New York teletype to Bureau, Boston, Baltimore	8	Yes	
5,607	2/15/52	New York Memo	1	No	Released in full
5,608	2/15/52	New York teletype to Bureau, Miami	3	Yes	
5,609	2/15/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau, Washington Field Office, New York	1	Yes	
5,610	2/15/52	Washington Field Office teletype to New York	1	Yes	
5,611	2/15/52	Bureau teletype to New York, Baltimore	1	Yes	
5,612	2/15/52	Bureau teletype to Baltimore, Boston, New York	1	Yes	
5,613	2/15/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau, New York	1	Yes	

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SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
5,614	2/15/52	Washington Field Office teletype to New York	1	Yes	
5,615	2/15/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau and New York	2	Yes	
5,616	2/16/52	Miami teletype to Bureau, New York, Baltimore	2	Yes	
5,617	2/16/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau, New York	3	Yes	
5,618	2/16/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau, New York, San Francisco, St. Louis	6	Yes	
5,619	2/16/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau and New York	1	Yes	
5,620	2/16/52	Bureau teletype to New York, Baltimore	1	Yes	
5,621	2/16/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau, New York	1	Yes	
5,622	2/16/52	Baltimore teletype to Philadelphia, New York	2	No	Released in full
5,623	2/16/52	Baltimore teletype to New York	2	No	Released in full
5,624	2/16/52	Baltimore teletype to New York, Miami	2	No	Released in full
5,625	2/16/52	Washington Field Office teletype to New York, Baltimore	1	Yes	

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SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
5,626	2/14/52	Savannah Report	6	Yes	
5,627	2/15/52	Mobile teletype to Miami	7	Yes	
5,628	2/17/52	Bureau teletype to New York, Baltimore	1	Yes	
5,629	2/17/52	Albany teletype to Bureau, New York, Baltimore	1	Yes	
5,630	2/17/52	St. Louis teletype to Bureau, New York, Washington Field Office, San Francisco, Baltimore	4	Yes	
5,631	2/17/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau and New York	1	Yes	
5,632	2/17/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau, New York, Buffalo	1	Yes	
5,633	2/17/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau, New York, Washington Field Office	1	Yes	
5,633 A	2/15/52	Charlotte Report	3	Yes	
5,634	2/18/52	Pittsburgh teletype to Bureau, Baltimore, New York	1	Yes	
5,635	2/18/52	Bureau teletype to New York, Baltimore	1	Yes	
5,636	2/18/52	Bureau teletype to New York, Baltimore	1	Yes	

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SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
5,637	2/18/52	New York teletype to Bureau, Baltimore	3	Yes	
5,638	2/18/52	Bureau teletype to Buffalo, New York, Baltimore	1	Yes	
5,639	2/18/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau, New York	1	Yes	
5,640	2/18/52	Bureau teletype to New York, Baltimore	1	Yes	
5,641	2/18/52	Miami teletype to Bureau, New York, Baltimore	1	Yes	
5,642	2/18/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau and New York	7	Yes	
5,643	2/18/52	Boston teletype to Bureau and New York	1	Yes	
5,644	2/18/52	Washington Field Office teletype to New York and Baltimore	1	Yes	
5,645	2/18/52	Washington Field Office to Baltimore and New York	1	Yes	
5,646	2/18/52	New York teletype to Bureau and Baltimore	2	Yes	
5,647	2/18/52	New York teletype to Bureau	1	Yes	
5,648	2/18/52	Baltimore letter to Bureau	1	Yes	

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SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
5,648 A	2/18/52	Bureau Report	2	Yes	
5,649	2/19/52	Philadelphia teletype to New York, Baltimore	1	No	Released in full
5,650	2/19/52	San Francisco teletype to Bureau, Baltimore, New York	2	Yes	
5,651	2/19/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau, New York	1	Yes	
5,652	2/19/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau, New York, Philadelphia	1	Yes	
5,653	2/17/52	Identification Sheets	4	Yes	
5,654	2/18/52	Bureau Memo to New York	1	Yes	
5,655	2/19/52	Bureau teletype to Baltimore, New York	1	Yes	
5,656	2/19/52	Bureau teletype to Baltimore, New York	1	Yes	
5,657	2/19/52	Buffalo teletype to Bureau, Baltimore, New York	1	Yes	
5,658	2/19/52	Pittsburgh teletype to Bureau, New York, Baltimore	2	Yes	
5,659	2/19/52	Philadelphia teletype to New York, Baltimore	1	No	Released in full

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SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
5,660	2/19/52	Bureau teletype to New York	1	Yes	
5,661	2/19/52	New York teletype to Bureau and Baltimore	3	Yes	
5,662	2/19/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau and New York	4	Yes	
5,663	2/19/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau, New York and San Francisco	1	Yes	
5,664	2/11/52	Letter	2	No	Released in full
5,665	2/20/52	New York teletype to Bureau and Baltimore	1	Yes	
5,665 A	2/18/52	Richmond Report	6	Yes	
5,666	2/20/52	New York teletype to Bureau, Baltimore	2	Yes	
5,666 A	2/19/52	New York teletype to Bureau, Washington Field Office	1	Yes	
5,666 B	2/20/52	Bureau teletype to New York, Baltimore	2	Yes	
5,667	2/20/52	Philadelphia teletype to Bureau, New York, Baltimore	1	Yes	
5,668	2/20/52	San Francisco teletype to Bureau, New York, Baltimore	1	Yes	

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(Mo / Yr)

SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
5,669	2/20/52	Washington Field Office teletype to Baltimore, New York	1	Yes	
5,670	2/20/52	New York teletype to Bureau, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh	2	Yes	
5,671	2/20/52	New York teletype to Bureau	1	Yes	
5,672	2/20/52	New York teletype to Bureau	2	Yes	
5,673	2/20/52	New York teletype to Bureau, Baltimore	2	Yes	
5,674	2/20/52	New York teletype to Bureau	2	Yes	
5,675	2/20/52	Bureau teletype to New York	1	Yes	
5,675 A	2/19/52	Albany Report	2	Yes	
5,675 B	2/18/52	San Francisco Report	6	Yes	
5,675 C	2/5/52	Legal Attache letter to Bureau	2	Yes	
5,676	2/21/52	New York Memo	6	No	Released in full
5,676 A	2/21/52	New York letter to Baltimore	1	No	Released in full

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SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
5,677	2/21/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau and New York	2	Yes	
5,678	2/21/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau and New York	3	Yes	
5,679	2/21/52	Baltimore teletype to Bureau, Washington Field Office, New York	2	Yes	
5,680	2/21/52	Miami teletype to Bureau, Boston, New York	1	Yes	
5,681	2/21/52	Bureau teletype to New York	1	Yes	
5,682	2/21/52	Boston teletype to Bureau and New York	1	Yes	
5,683	2/21/52	Bureau teletype to Baltimore, Boston, New York	2	Yes	
5,684	2/21/52	Pittsburgh teletype to Bureau and New York	1	Yes	
5,685	2/21/52	New York Memo	6	Yes	
5,685 A	2/21/52	New York teletype to Bureau	34	Yes	
5,686	2/21/52	New York Memo to Bureau	1	Yes	
5,687	2/21/52	New York teletype to Bureau, Baltimore, Boston	1	Yes	

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RE: _____

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(Mo / Yr)

[illegible]



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

FD-71
(7-30-45)



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. _____

COMPLAINT FORM

Richard Algier Hiss
Martin Tytell
Subject's Name and Aliases
Martin Tytell Typewriter Co.
113 Fulton St N.Y.C.
Address of Subject
✓ Federal Security - C
Character of Case

MICHAEL J. NUGENT
Name of Complainant
319 - 76th St. JACKSON HEIGHTS
Address of Complainant
ILLINOIS 7-7659
Telephone Number of Complainant
4:30 PM 2/15/52
Date and Time Complaint Received

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT: *unknown*

FACTS OF COMPLAINT: *Complainant, a technician, advised that James Hall, 1130 7th Ave. N.Y.C. 10019, 461 - 4th Ave. N.Y.C. (461 - 2270) told him that last week, while having coffee with a fellow supervisor, Mr. Harrison, during their conversation Mr. Harrison mentioned that he had seen and Mr. Martin Tytell just prior to the ensuing conversation, Hall stated he learned that Tytell was just out in the old world and that Tytell was a complainant that Hall related to him that he ^{was} some accident. Although his office files and he did not question her because*

ACTION RECOMMENDED BY AGENT:

*See and interview James Hall
for present and information.*

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Spencer

Arthur K. Hendrix
Special Agent

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he thought she was from another dept. However, the
latter learned that she was not employed by this Company.
Complainant further advised that, during the course of his work,
he met a Mr. Meyer, Typewriter Distributor, 346 Bay, and Mr. Meyer
stated that Martin Tjell had recently been in and inquired about
buying old Woodstock typewriters. Mr. Meyer added that he had two
such typewriters but that he didn't sell them to Tjell because
he "didn't like him."

The complainant was introduced to the Complaint Agent by an
Mr. Ken Lacey, who identified himself as a former Special Agent
of the I. O. O. F.

New York, New York
February 6, 1952

MEMO

Re: JAHAM

On the morning of 2/6/52 the writer talked to USA MYLES LANE in the latter's office. Butel of 2/5/52 was explained to him in detail except, of course, the references to NATHANIEL WEYL and that portion of the tel dealing with the obtaining of the galley proofs of the installments of CHAMBERS' story that are to appear in future editions of the "Saturday Evening Post." Mr. LANE advised that he felt we should proceed immediately along the suggested investigation that is contained in this tel.

While discussing the matter of further investigation of ELIZABETH MCCARTHY, he stated that he is quite sure he met ELIZABETH MCCARTHY at a cocktail party in Boston, Massachusetts, sometime ago. He also stated that he recalled he was introduced to her by JOSEPH McDONOUGH, a former well-known criminal lawyer in Boston who is presently the Regional Director of OPS in Boston, having his address on the eighth floor of the Tremont Building in that city. While mentioning this he picked up the telephone and placed a long-distance telephone call to this individual.

During the time the writer was present, the call was completed and LANE advised McDONOUGH that he was going to personally argue the motion for a new trial before the District Court on 2/25/52, and inquired if McDONOUGH had any personal knowledge of the background of ELIZABETH MCCARTHY. From the conversation it appeared that McDONOUGH did know her, and LANE later related that McDONOUGH had used her during the time he was practicing criminal law in Boston. It was also noted that LANE admonished McDONOUGH that this inquiry was being made on a very personal level and cautioned McDONOUGH about advising anyone that he or the FBI were making any inquiries concerning

TGS:EXM
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MEMO
NY 65-14920

McCARTHY.

LANE then inquired of McDONOUGH if it would be agreeable to have an agent of the Boston Office contact McDONOUGH tomorrow (2/7/52) and obtain whatever information McDONOUGH had concerning this woman. McDONOUGH indicated that he was in agreement with this suggestion.

The facts set forth in instant tel and the conversation the writer had with MYLES LANE were subsequently discussed with Assistant Director E. J. CONNELLEY, and it was agreed that a tel should be immediately directed to the Bureau and to other interested offices requesting an immediate investigation as outlined in the Bureau's tel of 2/5/52.

With further reference to McCARTHY, it was ascertained that during the trial of DENNIS DELANEY, former Collector of Internal Revenue in Boston, the McCARTHY woman in some way played a part in this trial. At the commencement of the DELANEY trial the government had anticipated that DELANEY would concede that he had been duly appointed as the Collector of Internal Revenue, but his attorney refused to make any concessions whatsoever and in order to firmly establish his appointment as the District Collector it was necessary to call in a handwriting expert. ELIZABETH McCARTHY was the individual who was selected for this job. It is not known whether she actually testified in court or how much work she did on it, however, she was considered by the government as at least being used as a government witness.

THOMAS G. SPENCER, SA

New York, N.Y.
2/6/52

MEMO

RE: JAHAM

On 2/5/52, SA AUGUST J. MICEK advised the writer that he had that day talked with Detective JOSEPH McNALLY of the Bureau of Criminal Identification of the New York City Police Department. McNALLY informed him that in the Summer of 1950, MARTIN K. TYTELL came to the Police Department Lab and wanted to know if that Department could assist him in establishing himself as a typewriting expert. He alleged that he had previously cooperated with the Police Department.

McNALLY related that sometime in 1947, the New York City Police Department was interested in obtaining some samples of foreign typewriting, and that TYTELL did, on one occasion, give them a few samples of such typewriting. McNALLY related that this is the extent of TYTELL'S cooperation with the Police Department.

McNALLY stated that the Department received a telephone call from some bank, probably the Hanover Bank and Trust Company, although McNALLY is not sure, and the bank asked the Police Department if, in fact, TYTELL was an expert. McNALLY is not sure of what recommendation the Department made but is quite certain that they would not have indicated that he was a qualified expert.

THOMAS G. SPENCER, SA

TGS:MAR
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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
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FBI - NEW YORK	

Spencer

- MR. SCHMIDT
- MR. WHELAN
- MR. HADDOCK
- MR. GILLER
- MR. GRANVILLE
- MR. HAMILTON
- MR. LEVY
- MR. MARCHESAU
- MR. ANDREWS
- NIGHT SUPERVISOR
- MR. RAGAN
- MR. SULLIVAN
- MR. WALSH
- MR. WILLIS
- MR. WOHL
- CHIEF CLERK
- PROPERTY CLERK
- TRAINING UNIT

NY 6 FROM PHILA 7 645 P

SAC.....URGENT.....

JAHAL, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REURTEL CALL THIS DATE. LET SUBMITTED TODAY ADVISING WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER NUMBER TWO THREE NAUGHT NAUGHT NINE EIGHT TRADED BY TRADESMENS NATIONAL BANK, PHILA., SEPT FIFTEEN, THIRTYTWO, ON PURCHASE NEW UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER. EFFORT WILL BE MADE AT PHILA TO EFFECT TRACING OF WOODSTOCK NUMBER TWO THREE NAUGHT NAUGHT NINE EIGHT AT UNDERWOOD COMPANY, PHILA.

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FEB 5 1952

The first ground for the motion for the new trial by the defense concerns the Woodstock typewriter presented in evidence in both trials. This ground is as follows:

Newly discovered evidence shows that the defense offers to demonstrate on this motion that a technique of forgery by typewriter exists which was not known about at the time of the trial and which, if it could have been demonstrated at the trial, would have fatally undermined the essential identifying testimony of the Government's expert.

In support of this contention the defense states that following the conviction of Alger Hiss on January 21, 1950, on what his counsel were satisfied was an essential part perjured and fabricated evidence, the whole case was reexamined with a view of trying to find out how Chambers was able to produce documents typed, or appearing to be typed, on a typewriter owned by Alger Hiss and his wife. The defense notes that the possibility that Chambers had simply borrowed the typewriter, either when it was in the possession of the Hisses or after it had been given to the sons of their colored maid, had been fully explored at the trial, without apparently convincing the jury; and it seemed unlikely that any new evidence could be found to prove that Chambers had conducted what was in all probability a clandestine operation, known only to himself.

The defense then considered the alternative possibility that, instead of using the Hiss typewriter, Chambers had in some way forged the Baltimore documents so as to make them appear to have been written on the Hiss typewriter. The defense notes that this possibility had not theretofore been explored because of a general belief that experts in the examination of questioned typewritten documents were able to detect to a scientific certainty whether two given documents, or sets of documents, were typed on the same or on different machines. The motion notes that the scientific method by which this is customarily done had been demonstrated by the Government's witness Feehan in his testimony in this case, and advice from experts employed by the defense had furnished no reason to question the soundness of Feehan's method or the correctness of his results.

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After reflection it appeared to the defense that the method employed by Feehan and other experts rested on an assumption that if two typed documents contained a certain number of similar deviations from the norm--a repetition of similar peculiarities in a certain number of the typed characters employed in the two documents--the laws of chance would preclude the possibility that two different machines had been used. The motion states that this assumption, while doubtless sound enough in the ordinary type of case, appeared to neglect altogether the possibility, if there was one, that a typewriter might be deliberately created or adapted, so as to duplicate some, if not all, of the peculiar characteristics of another. It was decided to explore this possibility to see whether a typewriter could be created which would duplicate a sufficient number of the peculiar characteristics of another to meet the tests which, as applied by Mr. Feehan, had satisfied him that the same machine had been used in this case for the two sets of documents. The motion states that if this, which as far as is known, had never before been generally supposed possible, could be done, the demonstration of it would neutralize the "scientific" evidence which had been necessary to corroborate Chambers' testimony and which had been vital to the Government's case.

The defense consulted Martin I. Tytell, "a noted typewriter engineer" in New York City, and asked whether, without ever seeing the typewriter in evidence in the Hiss case, Woodstock #230,099, and working simply from sample documents typed on that machine, he could make another typewriter which would produce typed documents so similar in peculiar typing characteristics to the samples as to meet the tests of identity applied by Mr. Feehan. Tytell advised that not only could he do that, but he believed that he could make a machine the product of which would be so exactly similar in all respects, not merely in the ten or so characters analyzed by Mr. Feehan, that no expert could distinguish documents typed on the two machines, even if put on his guard by warning in advance that a deliberate effort had been made to construct a duplicate machine. Tytell said that an expert not so forewarned (as Mr. Feehan was presumably not forewarned) would be even more likely to be mistaken in his identification.

The motion states that Mr. Tytell has built a machine which is now in the defense's possession. It was constructed solely from samples of typing on the alleged Hiss machine. Neither he nor anyone working with him had been allowed at any time to inspect the machine which he was attempting to duplicate, or to take impressions of the original type on it.

The defense attaches Exhibit I-A which is an affidavit dated January 25, 1958, signed by Martin K. Tytell, stating that he has constructed a machine which he believes meets the defense's specifications, and that neither he nor any of his associates have had any access whatsoever to the original machine during the course of their experiment.

The motion states that it became apparent early in the experiment that it would be necessary to secure the assistance of an expert document examiner, not participating in the manufacture of the machine, who would inspect the results as the experiment progressed and give suggestions as to where improvement was needed. The defense asserted that expert after expert declined to take any part in the experiment; however, after many months Miss Elizabeth McCarthy, described as a leading document expert in New England, was found willing and able to help. Her work during the course of the experiment was confined to examining and comparing samples from the two machines, advising as to progress, and making suggestions as to improvement.

The defense attached Exhibit I-B, an affidavit signed by Miss McCarthy on January 25, 1958, in which she concludes that the duplication had progressed to such a degree that an expert in the field, however highly qualified, would find it difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish between samples from the two machines. Her affidavit annexes samples from the two machines, which she believes will demonstrate the soundness of her conclusion. The motion states that it is Miss McCarthy's opinion that even though an expert forewarned that her samples were prepared on two machines might on that account be successful in differentiating the products of the two machines, an expert not so forewarned would conclude that all the samples were made on a single machine. Moreover, she expressed the opinion that the relative, even if not complete, success of the experiment demonstrates that the testimony of the Government's expert, Mr. Feehan, at the second trial, basing his conclusion of identity of machines on the identity of only ten characters in the two sets of documents, is absolutely worthless. It is to be noted that the two sets of documents referred to by Miss McCarthy are apparently the 64 typewritten pages also known as the Baltimore documents and the exhibits of the Government and the defense which are referred to in the motion as the Hiss standards. The exhibits of the Government and the defense consist of personal correspondence written by Priscilla Hiss and/or Alger Hiss and identified as being typed by the Hiss Woodstock machine.

She also states that heretofore it has been the underlying assumption of all qualified document examiners, including herself, that no two typewriters could ever, merely by accidental coincidence, make identical impressions, and also that it would be, as a practical matter, impossible to change or adapt any one machine to the extent necessary

to enable it to duplicate the product of another machine in all relative respects. She notes that "as a consequence it has been the practice of document examiners, however highly qualified, to concentrate their examination upon the presence or absence of a substantial number of identical peculiarities or irregularities in the questioned and known typing, in the belief that if any considerable number of such identical peculiarities or irregularities was found, there would be no possibility that even the laws of chance could have produced such peculiarities in two separate machines. This evidently was the basis of the opinion given by the Government's expert Ramos C. Feehan, in his testimony at the second trial, since he testified solely as to the existence of ten specifically identical peculiarities in the type impressions in the two sets of documents."

The defense also enlisted the aid of Mrs. Evelyn S. Ehrlich of Boston, Massachusetts, who was for many years associated with the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University as an expert in the detection of typographic and other forgeries. Samples from the two machines were submitted to her. She successfully differentiated the machines, but considered the duplication to be far more precise than she had imagined possible, and in her opinion, only a very small number of minor discrepancies remained on the basis of which an expert could possibly differentiate the machines.

The motion states that the defense asked Mrs. Ehrlich to read Mr. Feehan's testimony at the second trial and, having done so, to give it her opinion as to whether the products of the Hiss Woodstock and the fabricated machine would show as many identical peculiarities as Mr. Feehan had relied on in his testimony as sufficient to prove that the Baltimore documents and the Hiss standards had been typed on a single machine. She advised that that was her opinion and, further, that in her opinion the duplication had proceeded to a point where any document expert who, acting with reasonable care, applied the Feehan criteria to specimens from the two machines in the condition which they were in at the time the samples she had seen were made, would reach the conclusion that a single machine had been used to type the two sets of samples.

At the defense's request, Mrs. Ehrlich embodied in an affidavit, Exhibit 1-7, and accompanied her opinion with extensive photographic material demonstrating the basis for her opinion. This photographic material was examined by the FBI Laboratory. In her affidavit she points out that the examples she selects are illustrative only, as she finds in the two sets of documents far more identical deviations than the ten on which Mr. Feehan relied in his testimony. In addition, the defense asked Mrs. Ehrlich whether, from comparison of available specimens of the Hiss standards with current samples from Woodstock #230,022, she could form any conclusion as to

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whether Modelstock #230,099 was in fact the machine used to type the Hiss standards. Her opinion, expressed in her affidavit, again with illustrative photographic material, the defense contends, raises serious question as to whether it was, although in the absence of original documents in better condition the claim is impossible to form a definite opinion.

The defense notes that "the significance of the evidence offered on this point is that it demonstrates a technique of forgery which experts have heretofore not considered practicable, and which Mr. Feehan cannot be supposed to have taken into account."

Continued

The affidavit submitted by Martin K. Tytell, Elizabeth McCarthy and Evelyn Ehrlich have been reviewed by document examiner Ramos C. Feehan, who has made the following comments and conclusions:

"There was attached to Elizabeth McCarthy's affidavit photostatic copies of documents which she alleges are 'samples of the writing from the two machines,' meaning possibly the Hiss typewriter and the reconstructed typewriter, the latter being made by Martin K. Tytell, a maker of 'unique typewriters.' The reconstructed typewriter was made specifically to show that it could be used to type documents that reflected the exact characteristics that would appear on documents made by the Hiss typewriter. The photostatic copies attached to McCarthy's affidavit are blurred to such a degree that the minute individual typewriting characteristics are not visible. They are undersize, which prevents making comparisons of actual measurements with the photostatic of the Baltimore documents that are in the Laboratory. The original comparison of the Baltimore documents with the Hiss ones or a set made with the original Baltimore documents and Hiss standards.

"In Elizabeth McCarthy's affidavit exhibit I-F, page 1, last paragraph, she states 'it has been the practice of document examiners, however highly qualified, to concentrate their examination upon the presence or absence of a substantial number of identical peculiarities or irregularities in the questioned and known typing, in the belief that if any considerable number of such identical peculiarities or irregularities are found there would be no possibility that even the laws of

[REDACTED]

chance could have produced such peculiarities in two separate machines. This evidently was the basis of the opinion given by the Government's expert James C. Feehan. The procedure used by Elizabeth McCarthy as a basis for making typewriter comparisons does not coincide with procedures used in the FBI Laboratory. It is the standard procedure for document examiners in the FBI Laboratory to examine each and every letter, the horizontal and vertical spacing, et cetera, to determine whether any unaccounted for differences are present. If any unexplained or unaccounted for characteristics are found in a comparison of questioned and known specimens an identification is not made. Elizabeth McCarthy is in error in assuming the identification of the Hiss typewriter standards with the Baltimore documents was based on only ten letters or characters. The ten characters referred to by McCarthy were merely used for court demonstration purposes only. The usual procedure was used to examine all phases of the documents.

"Elizabeth McCarthy states in her affidavit that she found a small number of characters sufficiently dissimilar to permit her to distinguish specimens prepared on the two typewriters. However, she states any other document expert, however highly qualified, would find it difficult or impossible to distinguish samples of typewriting from the two machines.

"The affidavit of Evelyn Seltzer Ehrlich reflects that she was on the staff of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, excepting two years, from 1934 until 1951 as a part-time worker making technical examinations and conservations of prints, drawings, manuscripts and typography. Mr. Lane, a lawyer for Hiss engaged her to examine 'samples typed on the so-called Hiss machine and the facsimile machine.' She states that 'then I examined them I was struck by the extraordinary degree of similarity which had been achieved in the type face of the two machines. However, when I examined the samples more carefully under a microscope (magnification 90x) I found a few consistent details of difference which appeared to make it possible to separate these samples into two groups.' Evelyn Ehrlich states that she could successfully detect the work of the reconstructed typewriter.

"Evelyn Ehrlich concluded on page five of her affidavit that any document expert acting with reasonable care in examining only part of the letters would reach the conclusion that specimens prepared on the Hiss typewriter and the reconstructed typewriter

were prepared on one machine. It is reasonable to expect that since Tytell had been working on the reconstructed typewriter since 1950 that some of the letters appearing thereon would approach the characteristics of some of the letters on the Hiss typewriter. Evelyn Ehrlich makes the same false assumption as McCarthy that the identification of the Hiss typewriter standards and the Baltimore documents was based on only ten characters.

When I testified at both the Alger Hiss trials the characteristics used by me in court in demonstrating my conclusions were those appearing in the letters G, e, i, o, u, l, d, a, r, and A. I believe that it would be possible for a person who was well versed in typewriter defects and similarities of type design to reconstruct a typewriter so that it would make these defective characteristics appear on paper when the machine was used. If the Hiss attorneys have successfully had a machine 'doctored' to produce the ten defects appearing in the sixty-four documents used by me in testimony and those only, then they could easily have made a grave error, inasmuch as every character that makes its appearance in the sixty-four documents would have to be studied carefully and the type faces 'fixed' on the typewriter. Not only would the defects G, e, i, o, u, l, d, a, r, and A have to be identical, but the reconstructed typewriter would have to have all of its own characteristic letter defects eliminated and contain all of the characteristics appearing on the sixty-four documents. If this was not successfully accomplished, the differences could be detected by careful examination of specimens taken from such a machine in the wording of the questioned evidence when compared with the typewriting appearing on the sixty-four documents.

"CONCLUSIONS:

1. Neither McCarthy nor Ehrlich has stated that the sixty-four Baltimore documents were not typed on the typewriter used to prepare the known standards used at the trial.
2. McCarthy erroneously makes the statement that all qualified document examiners concentrate their examination upon the presence or absence of a number of identical peculiarities or irregularities in the questioned and known typing, rather than upon a complete examination of the documents involved.
3. McCarthy and Ehrlich have based their claims on the erroneous assumption that only ten letters were used in the identification of the Hiss standards with the Baltimore documents.

[REDACTED]

3. Ehrlich gives an opinion from photocopies, then states her opinion is not reliable inasmuch as she did not have original documents to examine. Both McCarthy and Ehrlich state they can tell the difference in specimens typed on the reconstructed typewriter and those typed on the Miss typewriter. Therefore, the reconstructed typewriter is not a success.

The following information regarding Miss Elizabeth McCarthy has been reported to the Bureau: Miss Elizabeth McCarthy is an attorney at law, and has been a member of the Boston, Massachusetts Bar since 1923. Her training as handwriting expert was gained under Mr. William A. Hingston, who enjoyed the reputation as a handwriting examiner. She has made document examinations for the Massachusetts State Police, the local district attorneys in Boston, and for the Post Office Department. She has received publicity as a document examiner. She is regarded as a good examiner but not a top examiner.

A newspaper clipping from the February 7, 1948, issue of the "Wilmington Journal," newspaper entitled "Tytell's Typewriters Talk in 145 Different Tongues," relates to Tytell's ability to construct many different kinds of typewriters. The article states, "This typewriter tycoon has more than one million pieces of type--'more,' he says, 'than any typewriter garage in the world,'--and overnight he can produce a machine to write any of 145 languages..."

We have no information which can be identified with Evelyn Seltzer Ehrlich.

Mr. Pechan examined the exhibits made by Mrs. Ehrlich and reports as follows:

"I have examined Ehrlich's photomicrographs of characters of individual type characters. There are in envelopes 11 and 12, Serial A, photomicrographs and negatives showing enlargements of typewritten characters o, t, u, l, i, e, n, l, u and s. In envelope 13, Serial B, there are photomicrographs and negatives showing enlargements of typewritten characters i, n, l, o, t, n and u.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

"According to the affidavit of Thrlich on Pages 2, 3, and 4, the photomicrographs are of similar individual letters from the 'so-called Hiss machine' and the 'facsimile machine' or reconstructed typewriter built by Tytell and are in envelopes #1 and #3. The photomicrographs are numbered and no information is given as to which of the two typewriters was used in making any one of the individual letters.

"The photographs of individual letters do not lend themselves to an accurate examination to determine which letter was made by one of two typewriters. The selection of the letters was made by her from the standpoint of similarity, and similar letters appearing on other parts of the document are not available for examination. There is always variation in two or more impressions of the same letter made by one typewriter. The variations might be caused by a difference in pressure of the typist, a loose type bar or right angle sublever, paper fibers, uneven inking by the ribbon, or foreign matter adhering to the characters, et cetera. When enlargements are made of a typewriter character impression, the characteristics of that impression enlarge in proportion to the amount of magnification employed. However, the line quality of an impression after a certain amount of magnification loses detail as the magnification increases. If a defect in a typed character is sufficiently outstanding, low power magnification many times will assist in an examination. However, if an impression does not have an outstanding defect, and is enlarged sufficiently by photography, there could be enough definition lost to cause the enlarged impression to appear different than a similar enlargement of another impression of the same letter from the same typewriter. A person not skilled in typewriter comparisons might reach an illogical conclusion upon examining such photographic enlargements prepared by a person bent on deceit. From an examination of the magnified individual letters in envelopes #1 and #3, Series A, I find that all enlargements of the same letters are devoid of major defects and have minute characteristics that vary from each other. No two letters are exactly the same. The letters have lost some detail in the enlarging process. If Thrlich has selected defects in the characters, they are so minute that the magnification makes them worthless for comparison.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

"In envelope 43, Series B, there are photographs and negatives showing enlargements of the letters p, n, u, d, s and n. Her magnifications are of letters selected by her to show as much as possible 'differences' existing in the letters typed by the 'Hiss machine' and impressions appearing in what she terms 'Gov't. Lab. 4C-B.' Again it should be stated that the same letters appearing on other parts of the documents used by her are not available for examination. There can be a variation in the impression of a typewritten character in a page of typewriting. It is possible to choose two widely varying impressions of the same letter from one page of typewriting. If the letters were cut out and mounted on paper, they could be taken as the work of two typewriters by a person not skilled in typewriter comparisons. It is also possible to select an impression of the same letter from two pages of typewriting made by different typewriters of the same make and type design, and by separating the letters from the two pages of typewriting cause them to appear as impressions originating from one machine. Thus variations of the same letter in two pages of typewriting from two different machines, by selectivity on the part of the operator, might cause a person not skilled in typewriter comparisons to believe that the two impressions originated from one machine. A person skilled in typewriter comparisons should not reach a conclusion based on an examination of single letters separated from a page of typewriting. Thus the Ehrlich 'photomicrographs' do not lend themselves to an examination whereby a definite conclusion is possible. Whether the photographs were made with this thought in mind I do not know. Certainly they might bear weight to a person not skilled in typewriter comparisons.

Ehrlich's photograph in envelope 43, Series B, shows what she terms an 'interruption' in the typeface of the ascender of the small letter 'y' in two impressions from the 'so-called Hiss typewriter.' On the same photograph there are shown two letter 'y's from what she describes as Government exhibit 4C-B. The 'y's used by Ehrlich as coming from the Hiss typewriter were presumably typed in 1951, well over ten years after the Baltimore documents were typed. It is logical to expect that additional defects

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

would have developed in the type characters of the Rice typewriter during that period of time, and also that infinitesimal defects in a letter could become larger due to maltreatment in that length of time. There are y's on the Baltimore documents that have a defect in the same relative position as the defect in the letter y on Ehrlich's photograph.

CONCLUSION

"1. That the photomicrographs of the same letters have degrees of variation and there are no defects appearing sufficiently characteristic to warrant a conclusion.

"2. That the Ehrlich enlargements by themselves do not reflect outstanding characteristics on which to base a conclusion.

"3. That the photomicrographs do not lend themselves to examination as they do not represent all the typewriting on the various documents.

"4. That Ehrlich selected these impressions at will from many others.

"5. That there are y's on the Baltimore documents that have a defect in the same relative position as the defect in the letter y's on Ehrlich's photographs."

The United States Attorney in New York is being contacted to see if he desires an investigation to ascertain the background, reputation and reliability of Tytell, McCarthy and Ehrlich.

[REDACTED]

II

The second ground for the motion for the new trial entered by the defense states that newly discovered evidence points strongly to the conclusion that the typewriter found and produced by the defense in the belief that it was the original Hiss machine was, in fact, a carefully constructed substitute which could only have been fabricated for the deliberate purpose of falsely incriminating Alger Hiss.

In elaboration on this particular ground, the defense stated that, as it became more evident in the course of its experiment, described in ground No. 1, that Chambers could have created a machine so similar in its product to that owned by the Hisses in the early 1930's as to "stump the experts," the defense began to turn its attention to the problem of why Chambers should have done so and, if he had, what had become of it. As to why he should have done so, it could have been because he could not find the original Fansler-Hiss machine when he needed it or, if he knew where it was, could not or did not dare steal it. The defense stated the risks of discovery involved in even a discreet hunt for the old machine might have seemed considerable and would be avoided by using a duplicate machine if the forgery could be made convincing enough.

On the other hand, the defense stated, it could have been that Chambers got hold of the original Fansler-Hiss machine and found it unworkable. In this case, it would have been necessary to fabricate a duplicate machine, and it would have been most natural, when the work of duplication and forgery was completed, to return the duplicate in place of the original, as a means of increasing the deception.

The defense claims that the typewriter located by it, which had been traced to the possession of the Hisses during the pertinent period in 1938, was not the Fansler-Hiss Roadstock typewriter. It alleges that Chambers could have made a duplicate machine having the same characteristics as the Fansler-

[REDACTED]

Hiss machine; that this newly constructed machine could have been "planted" by Chambers, so that when it was recovered it could be traced back to the Hiss household during the pertinent period in 1938 (when the Baltimore documents were allegedly typed by Mrs. Hiss); and that when the typewriter was recovered by the defense in 1949, it was brought into court, where it was found to be in workable condition. This newly constructed typewriter, according to the defense, was not the Hiss-Fansler typewriter, because the serial number was too high.

The motion states that a defense expert had examined the machine introduced into trial and the typing from it and expressed the opinion that it was the same machine as had been used for the admitted Hiss standards. The motion alleges that the defense had, accordingly, introduced the Woodstock typewriter at the trials on the theory that it was the Hiss machine, and the Government appeared to take the same view. The motion states that the Government prosecutor, in summation to the jury in the second trial, pointed to the machine, and said dramatically: "They (the Baltimore documents) were typed on that machine (indicating). Our man said it was." According to the defense, the jury was even instructed by the trial judge that the identification of the typewriter was part of the Government's case.

The motion then states "Yet, in fact, no Government man had said anything of the kind. No witness for either side had testified that defendant's exhibit UUU (Hiss machine) was the typewriter used for the Baltimore documents or for the Hiss standards typed in the early thirties. The defense would have had no occasion to make such an identification, but it seemed peculiar that the Government's case had been silent on the matter...the Government made no effort at the second trial to identify it by testimony as the Fansler-Hiss machine. The Government's expert, Mr. Feehan, confined his testimony to comparison of the Baltimore documents and the admitted Hiss specimens (standards). Could it be that the Government also was suspicious of the machine's authenticity?"

The motion states that, in the light of these

[REDACTED]

considerations, and bearing in mind that the expert who, before the trials, had identified the machine for the defense, had rested his opinion on identical peculiarities in only three characters, apparently without consideration of the possibility of a deliberately fabricated machine, the defense determined to make a thorough study of the authenticity of Woodstock No. 230,099 (Hiss typewriter introduced at trials). The defense admits that it had considerable difficulty in its investigation to establish the authenticity of Woodstock No. 230,099, and that it was unable to determine the exact date this machine was manufactured; however, investigation does, it alleges, cast serious doubts on its authenticity, sufficient to justify calling upon the court for its aid in supplying the missing links in the chain of evidence. The defense admits that its investigation does not go far enough to demonstrate with any certainty that No. 230,099 is a fabrication.

The motion then states the following general conclusions based on the defense's investigation: (1) That Woodstock No. 230,099 would have been manufactured in or around August, 1929, and certainly no earlier than the first week of July, 1929. That the best available information indicates that the typeface style on No. 230,099 was used by the Woodstock Company only in typewriters manufactured in 1926, 1927, and 1928, and possibly the early part of 1929. The motion states these inconsistencies point to the conclusion that No. 230,099 is a fabricated machine. (2) The documents (Hiss standards) admittedly typed by the Hisses on the machine owned by them in the early 1930's were typed on a machine previously owned by Mr. Thomas Fansler, father of Mrs. Hiss. The available evidence points to the fact that this machine was not used in Mr. Fansler's office as early as July 8, 1929, and, therefore, could not have been the typewriter now in the possession of the defense--No. 230,099. (3) The Government has interested itself in, and has, since before the second trial, had information about another machine bearing a different serial number. The motion states that there is some indication that the Government has, in fact, found the machine for which it was searching. It states, in view of the conclusions in paragraphs (1) and (2) above, it would seem probable that this machine, rather than No. 230,099, is the original Fansler-Hiss machine. The motion states that the defense's investigation

[REDACTED]

of the authenticity of No. 230,099 is the only phase of its investigative activity which has invoked Government surveillance.

Comments:

When Chambers produced the Baltimore documents, the FBI Laboratory determined that they were typed on a Woodstock typewriter. Mrs. Hiss advised that her father, Thomas Fansler, had given her a Woodstock typewriter, but she had disposed of it. Investigation was conducted to locate the Woodstock typewriter; and, in an effort to trace it, it was necessary to go back to its original purchase by Mr. Fansler. It was determined that there were no sales records concerning Mr. Fansler's purchase of the typewriter and that the records of the Woodstock Typewriter Company were woefully incomplete. In early 1949 the defense located a Woodstock typewriter through the efforts of Mike and Raymond Catlett, sons of Claudie Catlett, the former maid of the Hisses. Evidence was obtained placing the Hisses in possession of this machine during the period covered by the Baltimore Documents. Investigation had previously uncovered items of personal correspondence written by the Hisses, and the FBI Laboratory identified these items as having been typed on the same machine which typed the Baltimore Documents.

At the trials, document examiner Feehan testified that the Baltimore Documents and the personal correspondence (referred to hereinbefore as the Hiss standards) which had been obtained by the Government and those furnished by the defense were typed on the same Woodstock machine. Testimony at the trial placed this machine in the possession of the Hisses during the pertinent period. Between trials the Bureau obtained specimens from the Hiss machine, which was introduced at the trial by the defense; and it was determined from these specimens that this typewriter was used to prepare the Baltimore documents and the Hiss standards; however, this evidence was not presented at the second trial.

In regard to the defense allegation that its investigative activities to determine the authenticity of No. 230,099

[REDACTED]

invoked Government surveillance, it is to be noted that the Bureau has never actively investigated its activities in this regard, nor has it interfered in any way whatsoever with its efforts. People who were previously interviewed in its efforts to locate the Woodstock typewriter have voluntarily advised it of the activities of the defense in the course of its investigation.

There is no substance to the defense's allegations that the Government has located another machine bearing a different serial number.

Analysis:

The defense operates on the theory that it is possible to fabricate a machine. It states that Whittaker Chambers may have done so in order to defend himself against Alger Hiss' libel suit. The defense produces no evidence whatsoever that Chambers fabricated the machine the defense introduced at the Hiss trials and forged the Baltimore Documents. This Bureau's investigation uncovered no such evidence. It does not explain what material he may have used to fabricate the machine. It produces no positive evidence as to when Woodstock No. 230,099 was manufactured; notes its difficulties in establishing the authenticity of this machine; and seeks assistance from the court in its efforts to investigate the possibility that machine No. 230,099 was not in use in Mr. Fansler's office before July 8, 1929, and, therefore, could not have been the typewriter now in the possession of the defense.

In its general conclusion No. 2, mentioned above, the defense admits that the personal correspondence of the Hisses produced by the Government and the defense in the trials was typed on a machine previously owned by Mr. Thomas Fansler, father of Mrs. Hiss. Inasmuch as the Laboratory has determined that the Baltimore Documents were also typed on this machine, it would follow that the Baltimore Documents were prepared on the same machine.

The third ground for the motion for the new trial by the defense concerns Edith Murray, the former maid of Mr. and Mrs. Chambers. The defense states that Edith Murray was the first and only person ever produced to give any support to the story of Mr. and Mrs. Chambers concerning their relations with Alger and Priscilla Hiss. The motion states that the Government's case reached its climax at Edith Murray's testimony and its attached as Exhibit 3-A a copy of an article concerning Edith which appeared in two installments of the August 6 and 13, 1950 issues of the "American Weekly" (Sunday magazine section of the Hearst newspaper) entitled "How the FBI Trapped Hiss" to show her significance as a witness to the Government.

The motion states that she provided dramatic support for the Chamberses' colorful story of intimate social relations they claimed to have enjoyed with the Hisses. The substance of her brief direct testimony was that in 1934-5 and 1935-6 she had worked as a maid for the Chamberses (under their assumed name of Cantrell) at their homes at 909 St. Paul Street and 1617 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, and that in the course of the latter period she had seen Priscilla Hiss some four times and Alger Hiss once on social visits to the Chamberses-Cantrells. The defense contends that inasmuch as Edith Murray was "sprung" by the Government as a witness on the last day of the trial, it had no way of preparing to test her truthfulness or the accuracy of her recollection by cross-examination. The motion states that if it can be shown that, either deliberately or as an innocent victim of suggestion, she testified without basis of fact, that in itself should be sufficient ground to call for a new trial.

The motion states that newly discovered evidence demonstrates that her identification of the Hisses as visitors at the Chamberses' home did not have any foundation in fact. The motion refers to Exhibit 3-B, an affidavit of William Reed Fowler of Lutherville, Maryland, and Exhibit 3-C, an affidavit of Louis J. Leisman, 206 E. Road Street, Baltimore, Maryland. These are the newly discovered evidence.

[REDACTED]

The affidavit of William Reed Fowler dated December 19, 1934, stated that in August, 1934, he married Louise Tracy, a niece of Miss Adelino Hanson, who was the housekeeper or caretaker of 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, on behalf of the F.C.T.U. which owned and operated the house. From sometime in 1932 until the date of his marriage, he used to visit Louise four or five times a week at 903 St. Paul Street, where she lived with her aunt. After their marriage, he and his wife continued to have dinner with Miss Hanson three to five times a week until sometime in 1935 at 903 St. Paul Street. He states that he is absolutely positive that Chambers and his family did not live at 903 St. Paul Street, at any time between 1932 and 1935, and that no maid was employed during the period 1934-35 by the tenants or otherwise in the house.

COMMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Chambers advised the Bureau that they resided at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, sometime during August, 1934, to the Spring of 1935 under the pseudonym of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Cartwell. They described Miss Bertha Tyson as the rental agent for the F.C.T.U., which owned the building at 903 St. Paul Street and occupied rooms on the first floor. The Chambers family occupied an apartment on the third floor. Miss Tyson was unable to recall them. Former neighbors were of no assistance.

Mr. and Mrs. Chambers recalled that Alger Hiss and possibly his wife, Patricia, visited them while they resided at 903 St. Paul Street.

Mrs. Chambers referred to a maid by the name of Edith who worked for them at 1617 Sutter Place in Baltimore and, she believed, was also employed by her as a maid at 903 St. Paul Street. She gave certain descriptive data concerning Edith but was unable to recall her surname. Subsequently, Edith was located and identified as Edith Murray.

In her signed statement dated November 26, 1949, Edith Murray advised that sometime in the Fall of 1934 she met

[REDACTED]

Mr. and Mrs. Cantwell (Chambers) who were then residing in a second story apartment at 903 St. Paul Street in Baltimore. She was referred to them by their former maid and the Cantwells hired her as their new maid. She worked for them at 903 St. Paul Street through the winter months and until the Spring of 1936, when they left Baltimore and told her they were going to New York City.

In his affidavit (Exhibit 3-C) dated February 8, 1951, Louis J. Leisman stated he lived and worked at 1619 Eutan Place in Baltimore as custodian and rent collector from September, 1935 to December, 1936. He was shown a picture of Whittaker Chambers and remembered him as a man who lived at 1617 Eutan Place, which is the apartment house next door to 1619 Eutan Place. Leisman stated that he did not know Chambers' name at the time but does know that one of the apartments at 1617 Eutan Place was occupied by someone called Cantwell. He stated that he often observed Chambers in and around 1617 Eutan Place and frequently saw him in a tavern on McLochen Street, not far from 1617 Eutan Place. In his affidavit, Leisman stated "I know from my own observation that Chambers or Cantwell never employed a colored maid."

COMMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Chambers have stated that they resided at 1617 Eutan Place, Baltimore, Maryland, under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Cantwell from approximately October, 1935 to early 1936. They stated that both Alger and Patricia Hill visited them at this address more than once, the number of times not being recalled. They also advised that Edith was employed by them as a maid at this address.

In a signed statement dated September 21, 1949, Edith Murray advised that she worked as a maid for Mr. and Mrs. Cantwell (Chambers) at 1617 Eutan Street in Baltimore from the Fall of 1935 until about June, 1936. She recalled one visitor the Chambers had at 1617 Eutan Place. She described this visitor as "a lady from Washington, D. C. who had a little boy about 12 or 14 years old." She also recalled the "lady from Washington" being accompanied in some way, possibly as husband and wife, with a rather tall, slender man about 30 years of age who was

also very polite and nice. On November 17, 1949, Edith Murray observed Priscilla and Alger Hiss in New York City and identified Priscilla as the "lady from Washington" and Alger Hiss as her tall, slender companion.

Prior to the interview of Edith Murray on September 26, 1949, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers had advised that a negress named Missouri, which was her correct given name and not a nickname, occasionally "pinch-hitted" for Edith on days when Edith was unable to work.

When interviewed on September 26, 1949, Edith Murray advised that Missouri Diggs had substituted for her as a maid for the Cantwells (Chamberses) at 1617 Eutaw Place on several occasions.

Miss Diggs, 1117 Madison Street, Baltimore, Maryland, when interviewed stated that she could recall working for a lady by the name of Cantwell who lived somewhere in the 1800 block of Eutaw Place, Baltimore, a number of years ago but that she could not recall what year, or approximately what year, this took place. She stated that she worked for this lady about a year and that her work consisted of coming to the home in the evenings about once every two weeks to take care of the little girl, whom she knew as "Peggy," (nickname for Mr. and Mrs. Chamberses' daughter, Ellen). She explained that during the period she was doing this work the Cantwells employed a full time maid by the name of Edith Murray who worked during the day. Missouri stated that she was acquainted with Edith but knew of no other maid that the Cantwells might have employed.

Ellwood F. Murray, husband of Edith Murray, advised that he knew the Chamberses as the Cantwells when his wife worked for them as a maid in 1935-1936.

Miss Judith Usilton, Apartment 40-E, 1312 Eutaw Place, advised that she resided at Apartment E, 1617 Eutaw Place, from 1932 to 1937, and that a family named Cantwell, consisting of husband, wife and a small daughter named Ellen, resided at Apartment C, 1617 Eutaw Place, for less than one year in the middle 1930's. Miss Usilton added that while residing at

[REDACTED]

1617 Eutam Place, the Cantwells employed a colored maid named Edith, whose last name she did not know. Miss Ueilton recalled that after the Cantwells moved from 1617 Eutam Place, she saw Edith walking in the 1600 block of Eutam Place on one occasion in 1939 but had no idea concerning her present whereabouts.

Chamberses' maid, Edith, was located and identified as Edith Murray from information furnished by George O. Banks, who was the janitor at 1617 Eutam Place in 1936. He saw her on a Baltimore streetcar and obtained her name and address. He was positive she was the maid who had worked for the Cantwells (Chamberses).

Our files contain no information on William Reed Fowler and Louis J. Leisman.

ANALYSIS

There is no question that Edith Murray was a very important Government witness. The defense contends that it had no way of preparing to test her truthfulness or the accuracy of her recollection by cross-examination because she was "sprung" by the Government as a witness on the last day of the second trial. Edith Murray was cross-examined at length by Hiss' attorney, Claude Cross. She remained calm and collected. Her testimony was unshaken. Edith Murray testified in the second trial that she had no recollection of ever having seen Alger or Priscilla Hiss at the 908 St. Paul Street address.

The fact that Edith Murray worked as a maid for Mr. and Mrs. Chambers during the period 1935-6 at 1617 Eutam Place, at which time she claims to have seen the Hisses, has not been attacked previously by the defense. However, if it becomes necessary to corroborate the statements of Mr. and Mrs. Chambers and Edith Murray concerning her employment, it is believed that Miss Diggs, Miss Ueilton, Ellwood Murray, and George Banks are in a position to substantiate their testimony. Steps have been taken to ascertain the availability of these people as witnesses if they are needed. The United States Attorney in New York is being contacted to see if he desires an investigation to ascertain the background, reputation and reliability of William Reed Fowler and Louis J. Leisman.

[REDACTED]

IV

The fourth ground of the motion states that the mere fact that the government's case lay in the Baltimore documents and in the story that they were documents supplied to him by Niss for espionage purposes. The date of the last Baltimore documents was April 1, 1938. In order to support Chambers' story, it was stated to be essential that his alleged conspiracy with Niss should have continued until a few days after April 1, 1938.

The defense claims that newly developed evidence establishes that Chambers quit his Communist Party activities several weeks before April 1, 1938, and thus establishes that Chambers' entire testimony regarding the Baltimore documents is a fabrication.

In an affidavit supporting this ground, the defense cites previous testimony by Chambers before the HCUA in 1948 when he said he broke with the Party two or three weeks after he left his U. S. Government employment on February 1, 1938. The affidavit further points out that at the second Niss trial Chambers testified he left the Party on April 15, 1938. Thereafter he moved his family to a room on Old Court Road near Baltimore where he stayed for about a month, until he obtained a translation job on a book, and went to Daytona Beach, Florida, where he finished the translation, and after a month returned to New York. The translation was a book entitled "Doubt - The Founder of the Red Cross." He received this job from an officer of the Order of Naturopathy Press.

The affidavit states that Chambers had to change the date of his break with the Party to April 15, 1938, since he otherwise could not sustain a story that he had been collecting State Department information from Alger Hiss for Communist espionage purposes from January through March, 1938. It is pointed out that the latest Baltimore document was received in the State Department at 7:45 P.M., April 1, 1938.

[REDACTED]

In summary, the defense states that newly developed evidence establishes that Chambers had left the Party and secured his translation from the Oxford University Press at least by early March, 1938. Therefore, his story of Hiss as the source of State Department documents running into April, 1938, is fabrication.

Exhibits were attached tending to support the affidavit.

Exhibit IV-A, is an affidavit from Dr. Martin Gumpert, New York City, the author of the book which Chambers translated. It reflects that shortly after the end of December, 1937, the translation was given to Chambers; that Dr. Gumpert wanted to meet Chambers upon being engaged, but couldn't do so because Chambers "was in hiding from the Russian secret service, known as the G.P.U., and because he was in hiding he constantly changed his address, and also because he changed his address constantly the Oxford University Press was unable to contact Chambers, but had to wait for him to contact the Oxford University Press."

The defense claims that by Chambers' testimony and Dr. Gumpert's affidavit the date when Chambers got his translation clearly marks the outside limit of Chambers' Party activity.

There were also attached the following described exhibits taken from the files of Dr. Gumpert's London agent, Fearn, Pollinger and Higham, Ltd., in further support of this ground:

1. Chambers had obviously gotten his translation some time before April 12, 1938, since Willert's letter of that date to him (Exhibit IV-B-11(a)), which the Post Office was unable to deliver (Exhibit IV-B-11(b)), asks how he is getting on with it, and implies that some results are already due. This is confirmed by the fact that a portion of the manuscript had been mailed to him at his Mt. Royal Terrace address in Baltimore on March 18, 1938 (See Exhibit IV-B-9). The delivery instructions were "RUSH -- MUST REACH BALTIMORE SATURDAY EXPRESS;" i.e., the next day, since March 18, 1938, was a Friday. Taken alone, this could mean merely urgency on the part of the publisher, or it could more probably mean that Chambers

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

had advised that after March 18th he would no longer be available to pick up the package. That Chambers went into hiding at or about that time is clear from his handwritten letter dated May 3rd to Willert (Exhibit IV-B-16), in which he says: "I have not been at Mt. Royal Terrace for more than a month." In any event, Chambers had clearly become a translator by March 18th, and therefore by his own account must have been out of the Party by that date.

2. The same proof may be tied in more specifically to the Baltimore Documents Chambers claimed to have gotten from Hiss. The last of the State Department messages covered by the Baltimore Documents was an incoming cable dated April 1, 1938 (Government's State Exhibit 46(4)), the third message paraphrased in Government's Baltimore Exhibit 46). This message shows on its face that it was received in the Department at 7:45 P. M. on that day, and therefore it could not have been distributed to the Departmental offices until April 2nd -- a Saturday. If Chambers had visited Hiss for a pick-up on April 2nd he would -- according to the system he described at the trial -- have taken not a typed copy, but the original for photographing that night or over the weekend. There would have been no occasion to paraphrase and type the message if Chambers had visited on April 2nd or 3rd. To have picked up a typed copy he would therefore have had to visit on Monday, April 4th, or some later day. But by April 4th, he was already in hiding, for in the letter of May 3rd to Willert he said that he had not been at Mt. Royal Terrace "for more than a month." Baltimore Document 46 cannot therefore have been received by Chambers in the manner he asserted at the trial -- a further proof out of his own mouth that his story of the transmission of documents to him by Hiss is false.

3. Since a portion of the manuscript was sent to Chambers on March 18th, he must certainly have been out of the Party by that time. But the actual date was even earlier, for further correlation of the information in the Oxford University Press and the Pearn, Pollinger & Higham files shows that the March 18th shipment was the last, not the first, batch of manuscript. Chamber's telegram of May 22nd (Exhibit IV-B-22) refers to the "complete translation

[REDACTED]

including extra chapters you sent," and as the shipping ticket of March 18th (Exhibit IV-B-9) is the only shipping ticket in the file, it must have covered the "extra chapters," and the bulk of the manuscript must have been delivered by hand at some earlier date. That there was such a hand delivery is a natural inference from Chambers' own testimony (R.265) that he got his translation and an advance on a personal visit to Willert in New York -- a visit which now is shown to have been at some time before March 18th.

4. Just how much before March 18th Chambers quit his espionage activities is still not certain from the records. However, the records do show that the London office of the Oxford University Press learned as early as March 3rd that a new translation was being made and on March 4th instigated inquiries as to its progress (Exhibit IV-B-8). While this may not establish that Chambers had actually been retained by that time, it should be recalled that at the second trial one of the Government's own witnesses, Henry Julian Wadleigh, who was a self-confessed source of many of Chambers' documents, placed the date by strong inference at some time before March 11th, the date on which he left for Turkey. When "the time came near" for him to go to Turkey, he tried to notify Chambers that he was going, but could not because before that time he had been instructed "not to deliver any document for the time being" and had no means of getting in touch with Chambers (R.1191).

The defense points out in the affidavit that the conclusion to be drawn from the above papers is that Chambers' break with the Party and his cessation of espionage activity occurred at least no later than the forepart of March. The new evidence, while generally supporting Chambers' story of his leaving the Party and getting a translation, definitely contradicts it in the vital features which would implicate Hiss. It is stated that even if everything that Chambers, at the second trial, said had happened in this respect did in fact happen it did not happen when he said it did. It happened earlier -- enough earlier to contradict and vitiate his testimony as to the source of the Baltimore documents. The defense stated that if Chambers was wrong as to the source of the Baltimore documents the government had no case and the jury could not fail to acquit.

Comments:

During his extensive interview by New York agents in early 1949, Chambers stated in about December, 1937, he moved his family to a house at 2116 Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, and remained there until "my break with the Party in April, 1938." "After my break I moved with my family to a house on Old Court Road on the outskirts of Baltimore, where we lived in one room for a month."

He said he obtained a translation job through an affiliate company of the Oxford University Press, and an advance for this translation. The title of the book was "The Great Crusade" by Gustav Regler. Upon securing this translation job he and his family drove to Daytona Beach, Florida, rented a cottage and worked on the translation. He continued, "At the end of the month (month not given) I left Florida and returned to our room on Old Court Road in Baltimore."

It would appear, therefore, that Chambers was in Florida until at least the end of May, 1938, and his break with the Party took place during April, 1938, exact date unknown.

A discrepancy as to the title of the book translated by Chambers in Florida appears in his testimony during the second trial.

Our Baltimore Office has been instructed to interview Chambers as to this discrepancy and the points raised by the defense as to the date of Chambers' break with the Party as reflected in the affidavits and exhibits accompanying the motion for a new trial.

Chambers testified in the second trial that shortly after his final break in the middle of April, 1938, he went to New York City where he contacted his old friend, Professor Schapiro, who in turn introduced him to Paul Killert, an officer of the Oxford University Press in New York City. At that time Killert gave him a book, "Dunant - The Founder of the Red Cross" to translate. Immediately thereafter Chambers returned to Baltimore and shortly thereafter drove with his family to Daytona Beach, Florida, where he stayed a month or so, completed the translation, and returned to Baltimore. Shortly after returning he received another translation job from the Oxford University Press. Chambers recalled the title of the book as being "The Great Crusade" but was unable to recall the name of the author.

V

The fifth ground was to the effect that Chambers' story depended upon implicating Hiss in a Communist Party group or cell containing several other designated members. It claimed that up to the end of the second trial no other alleged member of the group had been willing to testify publicly as to whether the group had, in fact, ever existed, and if so, what its membership was.

The motion states that newly discovered evidence from one prominent alleged member of the group (Lee Pressman) in the form of sworn testimony before a Congressional committee, establishes that while such a group exists, Alger Hiss was not a member of it.

In support of the above allegation, the defense stated as follows:

"In one centrally important phase of his tale, Chambers did use the names of persons who are alive and at least physically available. That was his story of the Communist group to which Hiss allegedly belonged. In the varying version of this story, Chambers, nevertheless, maintained consistency in his assertion that other members of the group included Nathan Witt, Charles Kramer, John Abt and Lee Pressman. It might reasonably have been supposed that one or more of these persons might have been able to deny Chambers' story, at least so far as Alger Hiss was concerned; but each of them rendered himself as a practical matter unavailable by declining to testify in response to Chambers' charges on the ground of self-incrimination.

"Since the conclusion of the trial, however, one of these men, Lee Pressman, has withdrawn his claim of privilege, and has testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities regarding the Communist group described by Chambers. He has stated publicly and under oath that such a group did exist, that he was a member of it, that it also included Abt, Kramer and Witt, and that Alger Hiss was not a member of it during the period of his own participation, about a year, from 1934 to the latter part of 1935. This period was vital to Chambers' story, for it embraced the period of Hiss' service with the Senate Committee Investigating The Munitions Industry (the so-called Hys Committee), during which Chambers claimed that Hiss first

- 27 -

[REDACTED]

began to turn over to him confidential State Department documents which he had obtained in his official capacity, and it also embraced the period of Chambers' stay at the 28th Street apartment."

Comment:

Chambers, during his extensive interview by Agents of the New York Office in early 1949, furnished the following information regarding his participation in the underground group of the Communist Party:

About the Fall or end of 1934, he made a trip to Washington, D. C., where he met Harold Ware, head of the underground group of the Communist Party, by pre-arrangement through J. Peters, his Soviet superior. Shortly after arriving in Washington, Chambers visited the apartment of Henry Collins, Jr., where the leading group in Apparatus A of the Communist Party underground were having a meeting. The group included the following: John Abt, Donald Hiss, Charles Krivitsky (Kramer), Victor Perlo, Henry Hill Collins, Jr., Lee Pressman, Nathan Witt and Harold Ware. Chambers said it is possible that Alger Hiss was at this meeting, but in order to be perfectly circumspect, he did not want to state this fact definitely. He said to the best of his knowledge all or most of the people in this group knew Alger Hiss.

Chambers said that at about the same time (end of 1934) he was introduced to Alger Hiss. He believes that J. Peters was present. He is definitely sure that Harold Ware was there. He believes the meeting took place in a restaurant in downtown Washington, D. C. It was his understanding that at that time Alger Hiss was separated from Apparatus A because he had obtained a new position with the Nye Committee. He said he had previously discussed Alger Hiss with J. Peters and Harold Ware and it had been decided that Alger Hiss should become the first member of Apparatus B of the underground. It was Chambers' recollection that the nature of the new apparatus was made known to Alger Hiss and he was perfectly agreeable to it. Chambers said prior to Hiss' employment with the Nye Committee he had been employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; that while Hiss was employed by the Nye Committee he, Chambers, saw him regularly; however, Hiss was not performing any actual work for the underground other than being with the Nye Committee.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On August 30 and 31, 1950, Lee Pressman was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office. Pressman said he was employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from May, 1933 to February, 1935. At the time he arrived in Washington to work for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Alger Hiss was already employed there. He said he was closely associated with Hiss during this employment. He said Alger Hiss left the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and went to the Nye Committee early in 1934.

Pressman said sometime in 1934 he joined a Communist Party group through invitation extended him by Harold Ware, which group, at the outset, included Harold Ware, John Abt, Nathan Witt and himself. Meetings were held in the home of one of the members. Pressman was emphatic in stating that Alger Hiss was not a member of this group; that he might have been a member, but if this was true, it would have been prior to the time he, Pressman, became associated with the group in 1934.

Analyses:

In view of the above, it is possible that Alger Hiss could have been a member of the Communist Party underground apparatus without Lee Pressman's knowledge, since Pressman was a member of Apparatus A and Hiss in late 1934, was a member of Apparatus B, according to Chambers.

There is an individual believed to be in a position to refute the testimony of Pressman by placing Pressman and Alger Hiss in the underground apparatus of the Party during the same period in 1933-34, but it is not known whether he would be a willing witness. He is being contacted to determine whether he will be available as a witness for the Government, if needed.

The Bureau has interviewed those persons mentioned by Chambers and Pressman. However, they either refused to furnish or could not furnish any information to further corroborate the information made available by them.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A review of the direct and cross-examination of Chambers at the second trial reveals that he gave no testimony concerning Lee Pressman. The only reference to an apparatus in Chambers' testimony is to the effect that when he first came to Washington, D. C. to head up an underground apparatus, he was to have Alger Hiss disconnected from the apparatus, organized by Harold Ware, and that Hiss was to become a member of a parallel organization which Chambers was forming in Washington in 1935.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: February 6, 1952

TO : SAC, New York (65-14920)
 FROM : SAC, Baltimore (65-1642)
 SUBJECT: JAHAM
 PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R.

Re New York letter 2/1/52 enclosing to Baltimore via Special Delivery Registered Mail photostatic copy of a Notice of Pearing of Motion for New Trial, together with Motion Affidavits, filed in the U. S. District Court, SDNY, on 1/24/52.

The enclosed photostatic copies of thirty pages of State Department correspondence, all dated early in 1936, were evidently enclosed to Baltimore inadvertently with the above, as they appear to have no pertinence thereto. If they were intended for Baltimore, please return and advise their pertinence.

Enclosures *W*REGISTERED MAIL

EGJ:lw

65-14920-546

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
FEB 8 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Spencer
See Desk

2/7/52

TO: MIAMI

SAC, BALTIMORE (65-1642)

JAHAM
PERJURY

ESPIONAGE - R

Re Bstel dated February 7, 1952 requesting certain expedite investigation of the Miami Office at Jacksonville and Daytona Beach, Florida.

The photographs mentioned in referenced teletype, to be used by Miami agents in investigation to identify the bungalow occupied by the CHAMBERLAIN family near Daytona Beach, Florida, sometime between April 1 and June 30, 1938, are enclosed herewith.

The CHAMBERLAIN have requested the return of these photographs so please forward them to the Baltimore Office as soon as they have served their purpose.

FGJ:FAB

Enc.

(Air Mail Special Delivery)

(~~to be returned~~)

cc: New York
Bureau

Reg. Mail

65-14920-1548

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
FEB - 8 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Spencer

☒ MR. SCHWARTZ
☒ MR. WITMAN
☒ MR. HARGRETT
☒ MR. GILLESPIE
☒ MR. GRANVILLE
☒ MR. FARMLEY
☒ MR. LEVINE
☒ MR. ROSS
☒ MR. ROSSAULT
☒ MR. TOLSON
☒ MR. TRACY
☒ MR. WALKER
☒ MR. WELLS
☒ MR. WOOD
☒ MR. CLEGG
☒ MR. CLARK
☒ MR. LING

NEW YORK 7 FROM PHILA

1-10 PM

2-8-52

SAC.....U R G E N T

JAHAM, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REURTEL CALL FEB. SEVEN, FIFTYTWO. TRACING
 AT UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., PHILA., INDICATES WOODSTOCK MACHINE
 NUMBER TWO THREE NAUGHT NAUGHT NINE EIGHT SENT AS PART SHIPMENT TO
 NEW YORK CITY FOR RESALE. LETTER FOLLOWS WITH DETAILS
 CORNELIUS

CORR LAST WORD LINE 2 SHD B MACHINE

END

PH R1 XX 7 NY DW

DISC

Mr. Connelley

65-14920-55

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FEB 8 1952	
<i>[Signature]</i>	

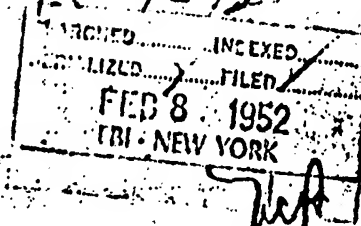
New York, N.Y.
2/8/52

MEMO

RE: JAHAM
ESP-R

On the afternoon of 2/8/52, the writer telephonically communicated with ASAC Hinze of the Philadelphia Office and called his attention to the second paragraph of page two of their letter of 2/6/52 in instant case wherein although the Philadelphia Office indicates they received records from CAROW and returned them, no specific dates of the receipt or return are indicated. The writer informed Mr. Hinze that in view of the fact that this information would have to be set forth in a memorandum probably signed by Assistant Director E. J. Connelley, it would be most important that the dates on which the records were received and returned would be necessary. Mr. Hinze advised that he was quite sure this information was available and would submit a teletype answering later today.

THOMAS G. SPENCER, SA



TGS:HC
65-14920

MR. SCHMIDT
MR. WHELAN
MR. WARETT
MR. COLLIER
MR. GRANVILLE
MR. HAMILTON
MR. LEVY
MR. MARCHESAULT
MR. MANDREWS
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
MR. RAGAN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. WALSH
MR. WHELAN
MR. WOOL
CHIEF CLERK
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

New York, N. Y.
2/8/52
2:08 P. M.

ED
Mr. Connelley

MEMO

Re: JAHAM

Inspector Carl Hennrich, Bureau, called and said the Director had instructed that this case be given TOP PRIORITY; that the motion is a direct challenge to our techniques and integrity.

He said he was calling to let us know that the Bureau was going to follow this case very closely and he, therefore, requested that we push it.

WILLIAM M. WHELAN, ASAC

WDV:MFB

65-14220-113

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB - 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Spencer

- MR. SCHEIDT
- MR. WHELAN
- MR. HARGETT
- MR. GULLYFIE
- MR. QUINN
- MR. HAMILTON
- MR. LEVVIS
- MR. MATHESON
- MR. M. ANDREWS
- NIGHT SUPERVISOR
- MR. HANSEN
- MR. SULLIVAN
- MR. WALSH
- MR. WILSON
- MR. WOHL
- CHIEF CLERK
- PROPERTY CLERK
- TRAINING UNIT

New York, N. Y.
2/8/52
2:08 P. M.

Mr. Connelley

MEMO

Re: JAHAM

Inspector Carl Hennrich, Bureau, called and advised that BERT ANDREWS of the Herald Tribune stated that he believes MAX BURSTEIN is connected with the typewriter company of MARTIN TYTELL. ANDREWS stated he and HAROLD BROWN, also of the Herald Tribune, feel that there is something wrong with BURSTEIN. He, according to a news item, was in a concentration camp in Germany and changed the characters on typewriters from Russian to German and then, later, after the Russians over ran the camp, he was in, he changed the German script back to Russian characters. Mr. BROWN interviewed BURSTEIN when he came to this country and got the impression he is wrong. ANDREWS and BROWN believes BURSTEIN is friendly toward HISS.

We should check BURSTEIN's name through the indices to see if he is employed by Tytell and if it can be discreetly determined, find out what kind of a position he has there. At least the morgue should be checked and INS records to see what general information we can find on BURSTEIN.

WILLIAM M. WHELAN, ASAC

WMW:MFB

*Hennrich called
2/11/52 & advised
additional info in Coronet
magazine on Tytell and/or
Burstein. Article sometime
during 1948. B wants
Brown interviewed without involving
Andrews. MFB*

65-14920-5551A

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
FEB 12 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Spencer

MR. ECHSITT
 MR. WHILAN
 MR. HARGITT
 MR. COLLIERIE
 MR. GRANVILLE
 MR. HAMILTON
 MR. JENNER
 MR. HARRISSAUL
 MR. ANDREWS
 MR. HUGHES
 MR. HAGEN
 MR. KULLMAN
 MR. WALSH
 MR. WILLY
 MR. WOLFE
 MR. CLARK
 MR. CLARK

Dr. Cornille

NEW YORK 12 FROM PHILA 2-8-52 7.51 PM

SAC . URGENT

JAHAM.

REMYLET FEB. SIXTH. RECORDS RECEIVED FROM OLIVER J. CAROW ONE TEN FORTY NINE AND RETURNED TO HIM MAY THIRTYONE, FORTYNINE.

CORNELIUS

END

PH R 12 NYC JEM

65-14980-5553

65-14980-5553

SEARCHED <i>af</i>	INDEXED <i>af</i>
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FEB 8 1952	
<i>Spencer NY</i>	

12.

65-14980-5553

February 11, 1952

SAC, Baltimore (65-1642)

SAC, New York (65-14920)

JAHAM

Re Baltimore letter February 6, 1952.

There are being returned to you the photostatic copies of documents which were attached to your letter of reference. These documents are part of the moving papers of the Motion for a New Trial and are alleged to be documents typed on the reconstructed machine and examined by ELIZABETH MCCARTHY, the type-writing expert being used by ALGER HISS' attorneys.

TGS:RAA

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

65-14920-555

RLB

MR. SCHEIDT
MR. WHELAN
MR. HARGITT
MR. GILLERPIE
MR. GRANVILLE
MR. HAMILTON
MR. LEVY
MR. MARCHESAULT
MR. ANDREWS
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
MR. RAGAN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. WALKER
MR. WILSON
MR. WOHL
CHIEF CLERK
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

New York, N. Y.
2/11/52

MEMO

Re: JAHAM

Supplementing memo 2/8/52. Mr. Carl Hennrich called the morning of 2/11/52 and advised that he thought it was some issue in 1948 of the magazine CORONET which had an article on MAX BURSTEIN.

In addition, Mr. Hennrich advises that BROWN not only interviewed BURSTEIN and TYTELL, but also ELIZABETH MCCARTHY, the new expert in the HISS case. She is supposed to have said that she "did not think any manufactured typewriter could stand up under scrutiny." Exactly what this statement means, HENNRICH is at a loss to know.

Mr. Hennrich directed that we interview HAROLD BROWN confidentially, without advising him of our source and obtain from him all the details he has in reference to BURSTEIN, TYTELL, and MCCARTHY.

WILLIAM M. WHELAN, ASAC

WMW:MFB

62-14727-64
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
FEB 11 1952
FBI - NEW YORK
Spencer

New York, N. Y.
2/12/52

MEMO

RE: JAHAM
ESP-R

Reference is made to Inspector CARL HENNRICH's telephone calls to ASAC WHELAN on 2/8/52 and 2/12/52 in connection with HAROLD BROWN and his alleged knowledge of MARTIN TYTELL, ELIZABETH MC CARTHY and MAX BURSTEIN.

HAROLD BROWN, reporter for the "Herald Tribune", 230 West 41st Street, New York City, was interviewed by the writer. He stated that on (1/25/52) the day following the filing of the motion for a new trial of ALGER HISS, he was assigned by the City Editor to find out if there was a story in connection with the duplication of the typewriter. He stated that he was asked to cover this assignment in view of the fact that he had reported both the first and second ALGER HISS trials when he was employed by the "New York Sun." He stated that he went to the office of MARTIN TYTELL at 123 Fulton Street and asked him if it were possible to actually duplicate a typewriter. TYTELL's wife was present at the time of the interview.

TYTELL advised BROWN that he did not think it was fair to say anything publicly until a decision was reached in connection with the filing of the papers for HISS' trial. He also related to BROWN that he had read the transcript of the testimony of RAMON FEEHAN, Government typewriting expert, and was quite astonished to find that FEEHAN was not cross-examined. He stated to BROWN that there were many holes in FEEHAN's testimony on which successful cross-examination could have been based. BROWN stated that he thought possibly TYTELL would have told him more than he did except that Mrs. TYTELL kept interfering and telling him not to say anything to newspaper reporters.

He then exhibited to BROWN a series of "blown up articles" that appeared in some magazine, the "New York Times" and "The World Telegram." BROWN stated that he is sure that he has these articles at his home and promised to mail them to the writer this evening.

cc: Asst. Dir. E. J. Connelley

TGS:HC
65-14920

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FEB 12 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Walt

65-14920-5569

MEMO

NY 65-14920

During the conversation, TYTELL mentioned that he had a very valuable assistant with him, one MAX BURSTEIN, who had been in a concentration camp in Europe during the war and had been quite successful in changing Russian characters on typewriters to German and vice versa. BROWN stated that this is the extent of the information he had and that this interview was the first time that he had ever seen or heard of TYTELL and that the knowledge that he had of BURSTEIN came directly from TYTELL and he has no further information concerning the latter.

Concerning ELIZABETH MC CARTHY, he stated that after his interview with TYTELL he returned to his office and placed a long distance call to her in Boston. He stated that he asked her the usual newspaperman's questions and in summary advised that she indicated that she was a qualified expert and did work for the City of Boston and the State of Massachusetts and that she had been retained by the attorneys for ALGER HISS and had rendered them an expert opinion. He stated that she did not elaborate further on either her findings or her conclusions.

BROWN advised that he has been detached from the City Desk detail for the past couple of days as he is leaving on February 13th for a short assignment in Brazil.

THOMAS G. SPENCER, SA

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. SCHEIDT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. WHELAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. HARGETT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. GILBERT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. GRANVILLE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. HAMILTON
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. LEVY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. MARSHALL
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. McANDREWS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. ROY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. SULLIVAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. TOLSON
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. WALKER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. YERGEN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CH. CLERK
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PROPERTY CLERK
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TRAINING UNIT

New York, New York
February 12, 1952,

MEMO

RE: JAHAM

Inspector Hennrich of the Bureau telephonically contacted the writer at 12:10 pm, 2/12/52, concerning the captioned matter and specifically the Bureau's request for the NYO to interview one BROWN at the "New York Herald Tribune". Mr. Hennrich wanted to know if this interview has been handled and I advised him that as of this time it had not been handled; that the matter had been assigned and that we would endeavor to submit a teletype on the results of the interview to the Bureau today.

I furnished the above to SA Spencer who advised that he would follow the matter and see that a teletype was submitted today.

Mr. Hennrich indicated that he was being followed closely on this and desired to receive a phone call from Mr. Whelan as soon as Mr. Whelan returned from lunch.

T. J. McANDREWS
Supervisor.

*5:55 P.M.
Hennrich said
Spencer had told him
had stayed out town
for Brown all over town
CW*

TJM:CTC

65-14920-550

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
FEB 12 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	

McA



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, N. Y.

February 13, 1952

MEMORANDUM

Re: JAHAM

On the morning of February 13, 1952, the writer talked to USA Myles Lane in his office. He was informed of the latest developments in this case, particularly that part of our investigation which has turned up rent, telephone, gas and electric bill receipts showing some of the time during which CHAMBERS' family resided at Auchentoroly Terrace, Mount Royal Terrace, and Old Court Road; also the receipt that was located by CHAMBERS showing that on April 1, 1938, the CHAMBERS Ford automobile was repaired at the Schmidt Motor Company at Randallstown, Maryland. He was also informed of our locating the name of the other CHAMBERS maid, EVELYN MORTON.

Mr. Lane was also informed that none of the information mentioned to him at this time had been imparted to STANLEY ROBINSON. It was pointed out that the reason for not telling him was that we felt this information was of such great importance that it should be told only to Mr. Lane; further, that if Mr. Lane decided to mention any of these facts to ROBINSON, perhaps ROBINSON, because of the fact that he is quite new at the job and quite young, should be cautioned not to discuss facts with anyone else.

It was pointed out that ALGER HISS has a great number of friends in many places and that some loose conversation made in an unguarded moment might get back to the HISS attorneys, which might result in injuring the Government's position in this matter. Mr. Lane stated he appreciated very much the manner in which this problem was approached by the FBI, and stated that he intended to say nothing about the colored maid, EVELYN MORTON, to anyone in his office, and that whatever information he gave to ROBINSON would be given on a strictly confidential basis and ROBINSON would be definitely informed that he was not to tell anyone about any developments of this case, particularly those uncovered by this office.

It was also pointed out to Mr. Lane that in all probability the Government might decide not to use all of the pertinent information uncovered prior to the time of the filing of the papers in view of the fact that if by some chance the Courts did grant HISS' attorneys a hearing, we would want to save some ammunition, particularly some very important material, to be heard for the first time at a hearing if the same is granted.

T. G. SPENCER,
SA

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FEB 13 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Much

TGS:RAA
65-14920
cc - Mr. Connelley

65-14920-5579



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, N. Y.

February 13, 1952

MEMORANDUM

Re: JAHAM

At 8:35 a.m. I telephonically contacted Supervisor Robert Lawrence at the Boston Office to determine the status of the investigation being conducted by that office on the captioned matter.

Lawrence advised that considerable investigation had been conducted and that he would submit a teletype reflecting the results of this investigation in the immediate future. Lawrence pointed out that the Boston Office has hesitated to approach the friend of Myles Lane, an attorney named McDonagh, inasmuch as McDonagh is associated with an attorney of poor reputation in legal circles in Boston. The Boston Division is giving this aspect of the investigation additional thought prior to making a determination as to whether or not McDonagh should be approached.

T. J. McANDREWS,
SA

TJMCA:RAA
65-14920

cc - Mr. Connelley

65-14920-1580

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FBI - NEW YORK	

Spencer



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, N. Y.

February 13, 1952

MEMORANDUM

Re: JAHAM

On the morning of February 13, 1952, USA Myles Lane made available to the writer a letter dated February 11, 1952, from CHESTER T. LANE, attorney for ALGER HISS. A photostatic copy of this letter is being attached.

The letter states in effect that the defense were desirous of obtaining the original Baltimore documents in evidence at both trials for the purpose of (1) photographing them; (2) for a Laboratory examination; and (3) portions of the documents which contain no printing for a Laboratory analysis of the paper itself. Lane suggested that CHESTER LANE be contacted by the writer in an effort to obtain an elaboration of the examinations to be made so that he would be in a better position to either permit this or to refuse it.

SA Lawrence H. Bracken and the writer interviewed CHESTER LANE in his office, Room 4101, 70 Pine Street, from 3:05 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. on February 13. He was informed that this present inquiry was being made at the request of USA Myles Lane, who desired to be more fully informed as to the types of examinations requested by LANE. He stated that insofar as No. 1 is concerned, the photographing of the documents, he had no photographs available to him. It was pointed out to LANE that the original Baltimore documents had been photographed by the HISS attorneys on three occasions prior to the first trial, between the two trials, and immediately subsequent to the second trial when the printed record was being prepared by the defense. He was adamant at this point and stated, "They just aren't available to me." He further elaborated on the necessity for photographing these documents at this time, pointing out that Mrs. WILLIAM EHRLICH, who has prepared an affidavit in the defense's moving papers, wanted to take photomicrographs of individual letters from the Baltimore documents to use as a comparison with the HISS standards. It does not appear that they are desirous of photographing the entire documents, but just those letters which Mrs. EHRLICH would probably feel would strengthen her final conclusion.

TGS:RAA
65-14920

65-14920-5589

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WCH

As for the second examination, the laboratory examination, CHESTER LANE pointed out that there is a new process of spectographic examination which will not involve destroying any of the material on a particular document. He stated that this examination would necessarily have to take place in Boston as the individual who was going to do it was in that city. He was asked if he felt he could disclose the individual who was going to perform this examination and approximately when it would take place in order that we could prepare to meet this situation if the United States Attorney agreed to it. He then stated he was not sure as to whether this expert was agreeable to perform such an examination as yet. He stated it would be done by someone in the Boston Museum of Art. He added that normally the facilities of the Boston Museum are not available for private personal use. He stated, however, that he was now in the process of getting permission to have this examination performed. It was pointed out to him that normally spectographic examinations result in destroying that portion of the evidence which is utilized in the spectographic examination. He then stated that he was quite sure none of the material would be destroyed as they merely wanted to examine the printing on the document in order to determine its age.

In connection with the third examination, which would require cutting off portions of the Baltimore documents, he stated that arrangements for this examination had not been completed to the point where he knew exactly how much paper was required. He was informed that at the first trial a request was made for a portion of the paper, apparently by an expert, and the expert in this case only asked for a piece three inches by three inches. He then replied, whether he was being factual or not is not known, "I measured the piece and it was a little bigger than three inches by three inches." It might be noted in the letter to United States Attorney Lane dated February 11, CHESTER LANE stated that the small piece three inches by three inches which had previously been used in a similar analysis had been consumed in the testing process. He stated that he would appreciate it very much if he could inquire from his expert in a day or two as to just how much paper would be necessary, and then so advise the writer. He was advised that if he determined this, U. S. Attorney Miles Lane should be informed of this fact.

At the conclusion of the interview, CHESTER LANE snidely remarked, "Does the Government want to return the typewriter to me?" He was informed that we would be most happy to return it if we had it. He then took from his desk a copy of BURT ANDREWS column in the Herald Tribune and read from it whereby ANDREWS stated that the HISS typewriter has been in the possession of the Government during both trials and subsequent to the conviction and imprisonment of ALGER HISS. The pertinence of this remark is still not known.

T. G. SPENCER,
SA

New York, New York

February 14, 1952.

MEMO:

Re: JAHAN, Espionage - R.

At 10:50 P.M., this date ASAC Lally called from Baltimore to state that Chamber's maid Evelyn Marton now known as Evelyn Mottle was located tonight in Baltimore and was cooperative. According to Lally, Evelyn made a tentative identification of Hiss from photos, she confirmed Chamber's story of being employed by him and she confirmed in a general way the dates Chambers lived in various places in Baltimore. Lally advised that Evelyn looked like a good witness.

Lally stated that Baltimore will continue to interview this witness on February 15, 1952, and will furnish complete details to New York.

Vincent E. Loughlin.

145-5590

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
FEB 13 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Spencer



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, N. Y.

February 14, 1952

MEMORANDUM

Re: JAHAM

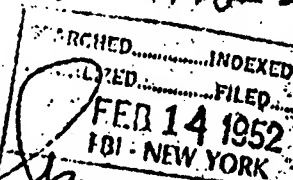
At 2:50 p.m., 2-14-52, the writer was in telephonic contact with ASAC Lally of the Baltimore Division. Lally requested the agent of the Baltimore Office who was bringing exhibits, including rent and public utilities receipts and the like, to the New York Office, should be requested to wait in the New York Office until photostats of these receipts could be made in order that he might return to Baltimore with the photostats.

Lally further advised that the Baltimore Division planned on sending a report of their investigative efforts to date to New York, either on February 15 or immediately thereafter. Lally pointed out that he anticipated a request from this office to obtain affidavits from the various individuals contacted by the Baltimore Division in connection with the rent and utilities receipts obtained by that office. I told Lally that at this time the United States Attorney was not certain as to how he would proceed in this connection, but that an excellent possibility existed that we would wish the Baltimore Division to obtain such affidavits. I told him that as soon as the United States Attorney determined the course he was to follow teletype instructions would be sent to Baltimore requesting that division to obtain these affidavits.

T. J. McANDREWS,
Special Agent

TJMCA:RAA
65-14920

cc - Mr. Connelley





United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, N. Y.

February 15, 1952

MEMORANDUM

Re: JAHAM

ASAC Lally telephonically contacted the writer at 3:40 p.m., 2-15-52, and made reference to New York teletype requesting photostatic copies of gas and electric company records for CHAMBERS' residences in Baltimore.

Lally stated that the utilities company is completely cooperative but has requested that no photographic or photostatic copies be made of their records unless they are supplied with a subpoena. I told Lally that he should hold up on our request until such time as this matter could be discussed with the United States Attorney.

I was unable to locate Clark Ryan to present to him Mr. Lally's request. An opinion should be obtained from the United States Attorney as to whether or not a subpoena will be issued for these records. The Baltimore Division should be advised as soon as possible as to the United States Attorney's decision.

T. J. McANDREWS,
SA

TJMca:RAA
65-14920

cc - Mr. Connelley

65-14920-5607

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Spencer

MR. SCHUBERT
MR. WHITMAN
MR. HARGREY
MR. GILLESPIE
MR. GRANVILLE
MR. HAMILTON
MR. LEVY
MR. RICHESAU
MR. MOREW
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
MR. RAGAN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAYLOR
MR. WILSON
MR. WOOD
CHIEF CLERK
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

PHILADELPHIA 1 AND NEW YORK 3 FROM 1A 16 10-50P DPT

Mr. Connelley

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK URGENT
JAMES, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. GROUND THREE C OF THE HISS DEFENSE
MOTION SUPPORTED BY AFFIDAVIT OF LOUIS J. LEIGHMAN. LEIGHMAN STATES
HE HAS GUARDED PROPERTY AT 11 TEEN NINETEEN EUTAW PLACE,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, FROM SEPTEMBER THIRTYFIVE TO DECEMBER THIRTY-
SIX AND WAS FAMILIAR WITH THE CHAMBERS WHO RESIDED AT SIXTEEN SEVEN-
TEEN EUTAW PLACE DURING THAT PERIOD. LEIGHMAN STATES THE CHAMBERS
WAS UNDER THE NAME CANTRELL, DID NOT EMPLOY A MAID WHILE ON EUTAW
PLACE. THIS OFFICE CONDUCTING COMPLETE BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON
LOUIS J. LEIGHMAN.

VETERAN ADMINISTRATION RECORDS REFLECT THE
FOLLOWING ADDRESSES: NOVEMBER ONE, NINETEEN TWENTYONE, TWO SIX FOUR
SEVEN SOUTH WOLF STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. NOVEMBER THREE, TWENTY-
ONE, GENERAL DELIVERY, NINTY AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. NOV-
EMBER FOUR, TWENTYONE, ONE SEVEN TWO NAUGHT NORTH SEVENTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. JANUARY TWENTYTHREE, TWENTYTWO, ONE FIVE SEVEN NORTH
THIRTEEN STREET, PHILADELPHIA. JANUARY TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN TWENTY,
ONE SEVEN TWO NAUGHT NORTH SEVENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. THESE RECORDS ALSO
REFLECTED LEIGHMAN WAS EMPLOYED AS A PRINTER BY MR. EVERLY LOW AT A
PRINT, ON 11 DASH ON DASH HUCKSON, DATE UNKNOWN. PHILADELPHIA WILL
CONDUCT APPROPRIATE CREDIT AND POLICE CHECKS TO DETERMINE BACKGROUND
END PAGE ONE

65-149205625
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SERIALIZED FILED

PAGE TWO

AND CHARACTER INFORMATION RE LEISMAN. LEISMAN HAS BEEN KNOWN AS
LOUIS JOSEPH SMITH AND FRANK LEISMAN. REPORTED DATE OF BIRTH APRIL
THIRTEEN OR JUNE TWENTY, EIGHTEEN NINETEEN HUNDRED FOUR TO NINETEEN EIGHT.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION IMPERATIVE ALL INVESTIGATION BE COMPLETED AS
EXPEDIENTLY AS POSSIBLE SO RESULTS CAN BE FURNISHED USA IN SUFFICIENT
TIME FOR PREPARATION OF NECESSARY AFFIDAVITS. USA HAS AGREED TO FURNISH
DEFENSE COUNCIL WITH COPY OF ALL AFFIDAVITS TO BE ATTACHED TO AN-
S WERING PAPERS BY FEBRUARY TWENTY. INVESTIGATION RESULTS IN REPORT
FORM SHOULD BE SUBMITTED BUREAU, NEW YORK, AND USA SDNY, PRIOR TO
FEBRUARY TWENTY. OUTLET RESULTS NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE. NEW YORK ORIGIN.

ZLE ALDEN

END

PH 1A R 1 PH JD

HY PLI FOLD

MR. SCHEIDT
MR. WHELAN
MR. HARGRETT
MR. GILBERT
MR. GRANVILLE
MR. HAMILTON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS
MR. ROSEN
MR. TRACY
MR. WATSON
MR. WEAVER
MR. WILSON
MR. WOOD
MR. WYATT
MR. ZIEGLER
MR. BROWN
MR. CAGAN
MR. ELLIOTT
MR. GALLAGHER
MR. LEE
MR. MURPHY
MR. ROY
MR. TOLSON
MR. WARD
MR. WHELAN
MR. WILSON
MR. WOOD
MR. WYATT
MR. ZIEGLER

NEW YORK 6 FROM FA 16 10-53P DPE

SAC NEW YORK AND ALBANY URGENT

JAMES PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. GROUND THREE C OF THE MISS DEPT. NOTION SUPPORTED BY AFFIDAVIT OF LOUIS J. LEISMAN. LEISMAN HE WAS CUSTODIAN OF PROPERTY AT SIXTEEN NINETEEN EUTAW PLACE, MARYLAND, FROM SEPTEMBER THIRTYFIVE TO DECEMBER TWENTYSIX AND WAS FAMILIAR WITH THE CHAMBERLAIN WHO RESIDED AT SIXTEEN SEVENTEEN EUTAW PLACE DURING THAT PERIOD. LEISMAN STATE THE CHAMBERLAIN, THEN UNDER THE NAME CANTWELL, DID NOT EMPLOY A PAID WHILE ON EUTAW PLACE.

BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION OF LEISMAN REFLECTS HIS EMPLOYMENT AS A SHORE ORDER COOK AT THE BETH MARY INN, SPARRONE POINT, MD., DECEMBER THREE, FORTYTWO TO MARCH TEN, FORTYTHREE. BETH MARY INN AT THAT TIME WAS OPERATED BY LAWRENCE C. MOORE, NOW RESIDING ONE SEVEN FOUR EAST, SCHECTADY, N.Y. ALBANY INTERVIEW MOORE AND OBTAIN DETAILS RE EMPLOYMENT AND CHARACTER INFORMATION CONCERNING LEISMAN. BUREAU ADVISED INTERATIVE ALL INVESTIGATION BE COMPLETED AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE SO RESULTS CAN BE FURNISHED USA IN SUFFICIENT TIME FOR PREPARATION OF NECESSARY AFFIDAVITS. USA HAS AGREED TO FURNISH DETERMINED COURSE WITH COPIES OF ALL AFFIDAVITS TO BE ATTACHED
END PAGE ONE

61-14920 5672

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PAGE TWO

TO ANSWERING PAPERS BY FEBRUARY TWENTY. INVESTIGATION RESULTS IN
REPORT FORM SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO BUREAU, NEW YORK, AND USA EDNY,
PRIOR TO FEBRUARY TWENTY. BUTEL RESULTS NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE.
NEW YORK ORIGIN. ALIANY ADVISED

ALDEN

CHUD FE MSG 6

HOLD PL

MR. SCHEIDT
 MR. WHELAN
 MR. HARGETT
 MR. GILLESPIE
 MR. GRANVILLE
 MR. HANCOCK
 MR. LADD
 MR. NICHOLS
 MR. ROSEN
 MR. TRACY
 MR. WATSON
 MR. WEAVER
 MR. WHELAN
 MR. WILSON
 MR. WOOD
 MR. WYATT
 MR. ZIEGLER
 MR. CONNELLEY
 MR. GARDNER
 MR. HENRY
 MR. JONES
 MR. KANE
 MR. LEE
 MR. MURPHY
 MR. NICHOLS
 MR. ROSEN
 MR. TRACY
 MR. WATSON
 MR. WEAVER
 MR. WHELAN
 MR. WILSON
 MR. WOOD
 MR. WYATT
 MR. ZIEGLER

NEW YORK 7 JAN 28

16

11-04P

DPE

RE: NEW YORK AND MIAMI

URGENT

Mr. Connelley
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. WATSON
 Mr. WEAVER
 Mr. WHELAN
 Mr. WILSON
 Mr. WOOD
 Mr. WYATT
 Mr. ZIEGLER

JAMES, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. GROUND THREE C OF THE NISS DEFENSE
 MOTION SUPPORTED BY AFFIDAVIT OF LOUIS J. LEISHMAN. LEISHMAN STATES
 HE WAS CURATORIAN OF PROPERTY AT FIFTEEN NINETEEN EUTAW PLACE, BALTI-
 MORE, MARYLAND FROM SEPTEMBER TWENTYFIVE TO DECEMBER THIRTYSIX AND
 WAS FAMILIAR WITH THE CHAMBERS WHO RESIDED AT SIXTEEN SEVENTEEN
 EUTAW PLACE DURING THAT PERIOD. LEISHMAN STATED THE CHAMBERS, THEN
 UNDER THE NAME CAMPELL, DID NOT EMPLOY A MAID WHILE ON EUTAW PLACE.
 FURTHER STATED THAT HE OCCASIONALLY SAW CHAMBERS IN A TAVERN ON
 MC REEVEN STREET NEAR EUTAW PLACE. INVESTIGATION THIS OFFICE REFLECTS
 EAGLE AND OYL TAVERN AT THREE ELEVEN MC REEVEN STREET OWNED AND
 OPERATED BY ANNEL DUDLOW AND WIFE CARA IN THE NINETEEN THIRTIES.
 MIAMI WILL INTERVIEW CARA DUDLOW, FLORENCE HOTEL, NINE TWO SIX COLLINS
 AVENUE, MIAMI BEACH AND DETERMINE IF SHE KNOWS CHAMBERS OR LOUIS J.
 LEISHMAN. PHOTOGRAPH OF CHAMBERS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM RECENT ISSUE
 SATURDAY EVENING POST MAGAZINE. LEISHMAN NOW DESCRIBED AS FIFTYFOUR
 YEARS OF AGE, WHITE, MALL, MEDIUM, WEIGHT, STOCKY BUILD AS LOUIS
 JOSEPH LEISHMAN AND FRANK LEISHMAN. MIAMI WILL ALSO OBTAIN ADDRESS
 OF CARA, JOHN ARTHUR DUDLOW WHO IS REPORTED TO HAVE WORKED IN THE
 EAGLE AND OYL TAVERN DURING THIS TIME AND SET OUT APPROPRIATE LEAD.
 BUREAU ADVISED IMPERATIVE ALL INVESTIGATION BE COMPLETED AS
 END PAGE ONE

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 FEB 6 1952

PAGE TWO

EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE SO RESULTS CAN BE FURNISHED USA IN
SUFFICIENT TIME FOR PREPARATION OF NECESSARY AFFIDAVITS. USA HAS
AGREED TO FURNISH DEFENSE COUNCIL WITH COPIES OF ALL AFFIDAVITS TO
BE ATTACHED TO ANSWERING PAPERS BY FEBRUARY TWENTY. INVESTIGATION
RESULTS IN REPORT FORM SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO BUREAU, NEW YORK,
AND USA BONY, PRIOR TO FEBRUARY TWENTY. CITE RESULTS NEW YORK,
AND BALTIMORE. NEW YORK ORIGIN.

MIAMI ADVISED

ALDEN

END

ACK PL

EA R 7 NYC FBI

TU DIS P

Ex-100

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. CHANDLER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. TOLSON
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. BOARDMAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. BELMONT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. CLEGG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. GLAVIN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. LADD
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. NICHOLS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. ROSEN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. TRACY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. WATSON
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. WOOD
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MR. ZIEGLER
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TRAINING UNIT

NEW YORK 1 AND BALTIMORE 1 FROM PHILA 2-19-52 915 AM

SACS.....U R G E N T

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE BALTIMORE TEL FEB. SIXTEEN
 LAST. NO INFO RE LOUIS J. LEISMAN, WAS. DEVELOPED THROUGH CREDIT,
 CRIMINAL, AND NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATIONS AT PHILA. REPORT FOLLOWS
 TODAY.

CORNELIUS

END

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T. J. Spencer

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W

✓	MR. WHEELER
✓	MR. HARGREAVE
✓	MR. GILBERT
✓	MR. GIBSON
✓	MR. TAYLOR
✓	MR. LUTHER
✓	MR. HARRIS
✓	MR. HENRY
✓	MR. SUPERVISOR
✓	MR. KAGAN
✓	MR. JALAVAN
✓	MR. WALSH
✓	MR. WILKS
✓	MR. WOHL
✓	CHIEF CLERK
✓	PROPERTY CLERK
✓	TRAINING UNIT

Connelley

NEW YORK 6 AND BALT 4 FROM PHILA 19 7.19 PM

SACS DEFERRED

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP, R. REBATEL AND MYTEL BOTH TODAY.

IN VIEW OF ADDITIONAL LEADS CONTAINED IN BATEL REPORT WILL NOT BE
SUBMITTED UNTIL FEB. TWENTY.

CORNELIUS

NY HOLD BA AAD

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TS Spencer
Spencer

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BEER, RICHARDS, LANE & HALLER
70 PINE STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

Myles J. Lane, Esq.
United States Attorney
United States Court House
Foley Square
New York, New York

P.V. 1010 - 45 100 - 2/1/52

BEER, RICHARDS, LANE & HALLER

70 PINE STREET

NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

WHITEHALL 4-6747

WALTER E. BEER, JR.
STEWART W. RICHARDS
CHESTER T. LANE
H. KENNETH HALLER

February 11, 1952

Myles J. Lane, Esq.
United States Attorney
United States Court House
Foley Square
New York, New York

Re: United States v. Alger Hiss

Dear Mr. Lane:

I want to make certain tests of the authenticity of the so-called Baltimore Documents, which can be made only if I, or rather my experts, can have access to the originals. One of these tests would involve photographing--which could be done at your office or wherever the documents now are. Another, involving laboratory examination, would require that the documents--or a representative group of them--be made available at the place where the necessary equipment is; the examination would not harm the documents examined, and your representatives could be present while the examination was going on. The third test is paper analysis; this would require cutting off blank parts of a few of the pages, but would not in any way affect the text for whatever evidentiary use the Government might want to make of it in any future proceedings. As you know, early in the proceedings the Court required the Government to give the defense a section of one of the documents for this purpose (the lower left corner, approximately 3" x 3", of Baltimore Exhibit 32), but this was so small that, as I understand it, it was consumed in the testing process before any definitive results could be reached.

I should like your answer to these requests without delay, in view of the possibility that after the argument on my motion on February 25th Judge Goddard may allow me a hearing at which I can air fully the reasons to believe that the Baltimore Documents are forgeries.

Yours sincerely,

Chester T. Lane
FEB 11 1952
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
SO. DIST. OF N. Y.

New York, N. Y.
2/21/52

MEMO

RE: JAHAM

On the morning of 2/21/52, a conference was held concerning the developments of this case, those present including the Government attorneys and SAs LAWRENCE H. BRACKEN, JOHN J. DANAHY, ROBERT G. BLOUNT, and the writer. The Government attorneys were brought up to date on the investigation so far completed and thereafter the individual points resultant from our investigation were brought to the attention of the Government attorneys and were considered by them. In the interest of clarity they will be set forth under individual captions.

WILLIAM REED FOWLER

The Government attorneys were advised of the results of the interview with the former wife of WILLIAM REED FOWLER, and the Government attorneys stated that they felt in view of the conflict between FOWLER'S affidavit and the information supplied by his wife it would be necessary to obtain an affidavit from her pointing out the discrepancies as she remembers them with those set forth in Mr. FOWLER'S affidavit. The Government attorneys furnished Agents with a rough draft of what should be in this particular affidavit, particularly as to the form it should take. A complete rough draft affidavit will be prepared by this office and transmitted to the Baltimore office, upon receipt of which it should be put in final form and be signed by the former Mrs. FOWLER and properly notarized and then returned to this office.

VARIOUS RESIDENCES OF CHAMBERS
IN BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

All of the information developed to date regarding public utility and other records located in connection with the actual residence of CHAMBERS at 903 St. Paul Street, 1617 Eutaw Place, 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace and Old Court Road, were discussed with the Government attorneys and they have suggested that an affidavit be obtained from the Agent of the Baltimore office who has checked the various public utility records. The Government attorneys are of the definite opinion that this is a most important piece of evidence and definitely rebukes the assertions of the defense that CHAMBERS was not in Baltimore.

cc: Asst. Dir. E. J. Connelley

TCS:HC
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at least up until the middle of April, 1938. A rough draft form in which this affidavit should be made is being prepared as suggested by the Government attorneys and it will be forwarded to Baltimore for putting it into final form and having it notarized.

The Government attorneys advised that they consider the rent receipt of 3/14/38 signed by ANDREW J. LUDWIG as a most important piece of evidence. This receipt is dated 3/14/38, is for \$70 and is for rent at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, 3/25/38 to 4/30/38. The attorneys were also informed that Mr. LUDWIG is still alive and has his rent records with which instant receipt can be compared to determine its authenticity. The Government attorneys have suggested that LUDWIG execute an affidavit regarding this particular incident. The Government attorneys have prepared in rough draft form an affidavit which also is being forwarded to the Baltimore office for completion.

RECORDS OF SCHMIDT MOTOR COMPANY, INC.

The Government attorneys consider the repair order from the Schmidt Motor Company dated 4/1/38 as a very good piece of evidence for use in preparing their answering papers. The attorneys were advised that although no duplicate or original of instant repair order dated April 1st is now in the files of the Schmidt Motor Company, LLOYD STOKER on interview advised that at the time that this order was made he was shop foreman and actually made the order out himself and can testify that the handwriting is his own. The attorneys have advised that it will be necessary to have an affidavit from STOKER and the attorneys prepared in rough draft form some of the information that should be obtained in connection with this affidavit. A rough draft affidavit incorporating all the necessary items is being prepared and will be forwarded to the Baltimore office for completion.

LOUIS J. LEISMAN

The Government attorneys were advised of all of the derogatory information uncovered in connection with this individual. They advised that they feel most strongly about this and are of the definite opinion that the information developed by us clearly indicates that LEISMAN has perjured himself and that there is sufficient evidence at the present time for the issuance of a warrant in that regard. They further pointed out that there is good indication that the perjury committed by LEISMAN was suborned by others. However, their present thinking is along the lines that they will not use any affidavits of persons who can refute the

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allegations of LEISMAN but, of course, will definitely use a great many of these people in the event that a hearing results from the argument of this motion on April 8th next. They intend to deal with this by making a statement in the general affidavit of U. S. Attorney MYLES LANE to the effect that LEISMAN is of unsavory character, has a criminal record with convictions, and also add a statement that the information developed clearly indicates that LEISMAN has committed perjury and that this perjury has been suborned by others and further that subsequent to the hearing in this case the matter of the perjurious statements made in LEISMAN'S affidavit should be immediately brought to the attention of a Grand Jury. With respect to not using further affidavits in this instance as well as others the Government attorneys have expressed themselves as feeling they only want to meet the allegations in the defendant's brief at this time. They do not want to burden Judge GODDARD with a great number of affidavits that would make it appear at this time that we are unduly concerned and feel that the defendant's motion is well-founded. The attorneys, of course, advised that in the event a hearing is granted by Judge GODDARD all witnesses uncovered by the Bureau will be utilized. The Government attorneys also indicate that at the present time they are considering attaching a copy of LEISMAN'S criminal record to their answering papers.

DAYTONA BEACH

The attorneys were brought completely up to date on the investigation conducted by the Miami office concerning CHAMBER'S residence at Daytona Beach. They indicate that they are not too concerned about this phase of the investigation as to whether any actual records or testimony of witnesses can be obtained actually placing him in Daytona Beach. They are of the opinion that this fact is conceded by the defense and they are of a mind not to labor this point at all.

EVELYN SELTZER EHRLICH

The attorneys were informed that the Bureau was unable to obtain any information indicating that this woman was a typewriting expert; that she had received training in typewriting examinations, or that she had ever testified in any court regarding typewriting examinations. The attorneys stated that they are not at all concerned with her affidavit and will dismiss this affidavit by pointing out that EHRLICH is only an examiner of old prints and has had no experience in typewriter comparison. They also intend to point out

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RAMOS PERHAN'S portion of the affidavit wherein he clearly shows that the manner in which she did this by comparison of individual letters was not the way that an expert in the field of typewriting comparisons would proceed.

ELIZABETH MC CARTHY

The attorneys were apprised of the various pieces of information obtained on this woman, particularly concerning the times when she was found to be wrong. They intend to deal with her affidavit in a rather snide reference to her ability, indicating without mentioning names or incidents that her reputation as an examiner has been questioned on more than several occasions.

EMPLOYMENT BY CHAMBERS OF
THE MAID, EDITH MURRAY

The attorneys were advised of the signed statements that have been obtained from the various individuals who can establish beyond doubt that EDITH MURRAY actually was a maid at CHAMBERS' home at Kutaw Place when she said she was. The attorneys, however, are of a mind not to request any affidavits of these individuals at the present time. In the event, however, of a hearing on this motion they will use these individuals as witnesses to definitely prove this point.

COLONY INN

The attorneys were informed of the information developed in connection with the location of this tourist court and the fact that we had definitely established that this was the place where CHAMBERS stopped, but unfortunately the guest register for the pertinent period cannot be located and there is every indication to point to the fact that these records have long since been destroyed. The attorneys stated that without any records they would not consider this as being part of their answer to the defendant's motion papers.

MEYER SCHAPIRO

The attorneys were advised of our interviews with SCHAPIRO, which brought out the fact that sometime in December, 1936, SCHAPIRO had tried to persuade CHAMBERS to break with the Communist Party and as a result of this conversation CHAMBERS told him that he could no longer see him or have any contact whatever with him. According to SCHAPIRO, he next saw CHAMBERS sometime in the spring of 1938, exact dates he could not document, at which time CHAMBERS requested

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that SCHAPIRO endeavor to obtain for him a job translating. On that very day SCHAPIRO contacted PAUL WILBERT of the Oxford University Press, at which time he arranged for him to translate a book, "The Founder of the Red Cross". SCHAPIRO added that as a result of this endeavor, he had written several letters to CHAMBERS at his Baltimore home and that these would definitely be dated and would document the exact time of CHAMBERS' break. However, upon interviewing WHITTAKER CHAMBERS here in New York, CHAMBERS stated that he no longer had these letters in his possession and that they had in all probability been destroyed. The attorneys advised that in view of these developments an affidavit from SCHAPIRO would be of no consequence.

ELIZABETH SMITH, Nee LEE

The attorneys were advised of the fact that this maid was located in Baltimore and had been partially identified by Mrs. CHAMBERS as being the maid that preceded EDITH MURRAY, and they were also advised that EDITH MURRAY had in fact identified her as the one who preceded her at the CHAMBERS' residence on St. Paul Street. They were also informed that ELIZABETH SMITH, for reasons unknown to us, had been uncooperative, had denied ever working for the CHAMBERS, denied knowing EDITH MURRAY or the CHAMBERS family. They were also advised that a signed statement had been obtained from one DOROTHY RECTOR in Baltimore, who identified ELIZABETH SMITH as the person who told EDITH MURRAY about the job at CHAMBERS' home. The attorneys advised that in view of the fact that the SMITH woman was uncooperative, they would gain little by attempting to introduce her at this time or to show through a third person (DOROTHY RECTOR) that the SMITH woman actually worked for the CHAMBERS as a maid.

ELIZABETH AINSTEIN, was.

The attorneys were informed of the information we had obtained on this individual. It will be recalled that she was the person who went to England in the summer of 1951 to review the records of the Oxford University Press. A check of the Bureau files reflects that she was formerly employed by the Tass News Agency and that there are some strong allegations in the Bureau's files indicating that she was at one time a Communist. They intend to make some remark about this woman in the Government's answer, pointing up the fact that she was employed by the Tass News Agency. The information indicating that this woman was an employee of the Tass News Agency is set forth in an attachment to Bureau letter of

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2/20/52 in instant case. This attachment is a photostatic copy of a memorandum from G-2, Governors Island, dated 6/18/43, entitled "GURDON WARE LETH, Private, ASN 32619698". This memorandum states in part that the subject's former residence was listed as 95 Christopher Street, New York City, and his references were listed as JOSEPH CARROLL, International Division, National Broadcasting Company, Rockefeller Plaza, New York; Miss HONORA ARMSTRONG, 137 West 13th Street, New York, New York, and Miss JANICE HATCHER, 2 Rector Street, New York, New York. Subject's employment was given as the United States Army, and his wife's (ELINOR KIRSTEIN) employment as the Tass Agency, Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York. It is not known at this time whether further documentary proof has been obtained indicating definite employment by her at Tass News Agency.

MARTIN K. TYTELL

The attorneys were advised of all the facts developed to date concerning MARTIN TYTELL. The attorneys advised that they merely intend to comment on TYTELL in passing and have not as yet quite made up their mind how to handle this particular angle.

FRED BATEY

The attorneys were advised of the identity of FRED BATEY and the results of our investigation to date. It might be pointed out that although BATEY was interviewed on two occasions by Bureau Agents, he still has not told us anything that would be of interest to this investigation or anything which would materially assist the attorneys in their answering papers.

The attorneys are drawing up what will amount to the first finished draft of the answering papers but advise that they will not have them completed before approximately February 27th. A meeting has been scheduled for the morning of the 28th with the Government attorneys and the Agents in New York who are handling this matter. Of course, anything of importance that develops from hour to hour will be immediately communicated to the attorneys handling the Government's case.

THOMAS G. SPENCER, SA

SAC, Baltimore

February 21, 1952

SAC, New York (65-14920)

JAHAM

There are attached four rough draft affidavits to be executed by LOUISE TRACEY FOWLER, the agent in the Baltimore Office who checked the public utility records, ANDREW J. LUDWIG, and LLOYD STOKER.

The necessary information should be filled in these affidavits, after which they should be put in form suitable for having them executed by the individual making the affidavit, and should, of course, be properly notarized.

There is attached relative to the affidavit of ANDREW J. LUDWIG a rent receipt dated March 14, 1938, which he can compare with his records and also visually observe to determine if it is in his own handwriting.

There is also attached two copies of a memorandum dated 2-21-32 setting forth the results of a conference had with the United States Attorney on this date regarding instant case.

TGS:RAA

Enclosures

REGISTERED MAIL

JAHAM

65-14920-5676A